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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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VOL. XL.—No. 23 ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1907.—TEN PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EXCHANGE BANK IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS

Judge Whipple Takes Action at the Request of the Directors.

THE ASSETS ARE AMPLE TO PAY ALL DEPOSITORS

Judge Miller, Counsel of Exchange Bank, Announces that Depositors and Creditors Will Be Paid in Full, and Something for Stockholders.

Macon, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—At a directors' meeting of the Exchange bank late last night plans were made for applying to the superior court of Bibb county for a receivership for the institution, and counsel immediately sought out Judge U. V. Whipple, of Cordele.

Dr. T. N. Baker, A. D. Schofield and B. P. O'Neal were appointed, and now have the assets and the banking business of the institution in hand. The official statement is that the run, which lasted through July 2, 3, 5, and 6, had the effect of exhausting all the available cash of the bank. It was impossible, said the directors, to raise further sums of cash to meet the run without sacrificing the assets. It was deemed impossible to further continue the bank as a going concern, and the receivership was sought to eliminate the danger of heavy losses to the stockholds and depositors and creditors.

Will Pay Depositors.

Through Counsel Judge A. L. Miller, it is announced to the public this afternoon that the assets of the bank are ample to pay depositors and creditors in full and leave a surplus for distribution among the stockholders.

The directors announce, through their attorney, that there is assurance from gentlemen of ample means who are interested in the protection of the creditors and stockholders of the Exchange, that a strong national bank is to be immediately organized for the purpose of cooperating with the receivers under proper orders of the court to the end that all the depositors and creditors shall be fully paid without the usual delay incident to receiverships.

Yesterday's run on the bank proved very heavy. Rumors of a most damaging character were kept up, and when the banking hours were over the officials, with President Cabaniss, were fairly well convinced that the fight could last no longer. A rapid survey of the situation sent away those who were waiting for results. The New York banks that were assisting were allowed to take their funds back home. The bank, it has been frequently stated, holds securities for loans upon which it cannot realize, bad transactions are charged in some instances where securities have proven worthless and the stockholders have been required to bury themselves deeply to meet the emergencis.

Suicide of Corbin.

A pathetic story, it is believed, will come to light since the bank has suspended touching the suicide of the late Vice President N. B. Corbin. He is said to have realized that his wealth of a lifetime had gone to meet bad securities.

There was a keen contest among the stockholders early in the spring, and efforts were made to change the administration of affairs, but after running stock up to a very high price the minority holders, who would have chosen T. J. Carling president instead of J. W. Cabaniss, lost out, and the only change of importance was the removal of Cashier C. L. Orr. Much has been said concerning his accounts, and many of the damaging rumors were founded here. Receivers Baker, O'Neal and Schofield are getting the affairs of the bank in hand today, and will proceed as rapidly as can well be done under the direction of the court.

The assets of the bank are estimated to be $1,958,973.55 and liabilities the same.

Statement by President Cabaniss.

President Cabaniss gave out today the following statement:

"To the Public: At a meeting of the directors of the Exchange Bank of Macon, held on the afternoon of July 6, 1907, the following resolution was adopted:

"There having been a run upon this bank on the 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th days of the current week by the depositors thereof, the effect of which has been to exhaust all the available cash of the bank, and it being impossible to raise further sums of cash to meet said run without sacrificing the assets of the bank.

"Resolved, first, That under the present circumstances it is impossible to continue this bank as a going concern.

"Resolved, second, That under the circumstances it is impossible for this board of directors to adequately protect the assets and property in their hands charged with the payment of debts, and there is manifest danger of loss and material injury to those interested.

"Resolved, third, that in order to protect the interests of the depositors and general creditors and stockholders, that the legal counsel of this bank be and they are hereby authorized and directed to institute such appropriate legal proceedings as will serve to protect as far as possible the interest of the said depositors, creditors and stockholders, and as far as possible to protect and pre-

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FIVE LEGISLATORS OF LAST YEAR WHO HAVE RETURNED



W. J. FLANDERS, Of Johnson.



HON. SAM A. WOOTTEN, Of Wilkes.



HON. GEORGE WILLIAMS, Of Laurens.



HON. DONALD FRASER, Of Liberty.



HON. J. W. WISE, Of Fayette.

WHY WATER IS MUDDY, AND WHO IS AT FAULT; WHAT RECORDS SHOW

People All Over the City Are Calling for History of Waterworks Question.

ORDINANCE OF KEY WHICH CAUSED DELAY

Warnings Were Given Three Years Ago—Appeals Were Made By Water Department—Bond Election Came, but Key Ordinance Brought About Delay.

Atlanta's water is so muddy as to be almost undrinkable. It is not being filtered and may not be perfectly healthy.

The people all know this now and they are asking two questions:

WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF IT?

WHO IS TO BLAME?

When The Constitution went to the president of the water board and the general manager of the waterworks department they said:

"The cause of the present situation is very clear, if the water isn't. There is not enough water in the reservoir to force the filters to work. Who is to blame is shown by the records of our department and the city council. We gave warning, we prophesied, we begged, and now the worse has come and the records will show that no blame can be attached to us."

The Constitution secured the records from Secretary Smith, of the waterworks department. Briefly they show that an ordinance, known as the Key ordinance, held up the bond election and the expenditure of the bond money in such a way as to delay the laying of the water main from the river, and without this delay it is probable there would be plenty of water today.

The records further show that the water board, not only for months, but for years, sounded a note of warning. It was kept up until the last. Finally a bond issue was decided upon and if that had been pushed the condition prophesied by the water board might not have existed today.

It may be well before going into the records to pause long enough to give the people some idea about how long the present condition will last.

How Long Conditions May Last.

All that is needed at present to get enough water into the reservoir to use the filters is to lay 5,500 feet of the 36-inch pipe from the river to a point known as the top of Casey's Hill. Once the water reaches here it can be turned into the present main and from there on flow into the reservoir by gravitation. On Wednesday morning the first shipment of the pipe will reach Atlanta, and from then on it will be received daily at the rate of 120 feet a day. This shipment may be doubled if St. Louis can be persuaded to postpone her order of 120 feet a day. The whole amount of pipe can be laid as fast as received. Now if 120 feet are laid a day, then it will take 46 days to lay the 5,500 feet to Casey's Hill; if 240 feet are laid a day, then it will take only 23 days to lay the main. So it may be either 46 days or 23 days that the people of Atlanta will have to put up with muddy water. Great overtures will probably be made to St. Louis.

Now for the records:

Warned Long Ago.

As far back as 1905 President Rice, of the water board, said in his annual report:

"Steps should be taken at once to lay a duplicate 36-inch main from the river to the present and new reservoir. The present main has a carrying capacity of 15,000,000 gallons per day, based on a continuous use for every minute of the twenty-four hours, and in a short time the demand on the system will exceed that amount—and then where will we be?"

In the same year General Manager Woodward said:

"If the consumption of water increases

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FOR $250,000 POOLROOMS ARE TOUCHED

Big "Killing" Made During the Closing Days at Kenilworth.

FALSE ODDS WERE GIVEN BY TAPPING THE WIRES

As Result Pool Room People Paid 40 to 1 on Escutcheon, When the Odds at the Track Were Only 10 to 1.

Washington, July 7.—(Special.)—Race horse men in Washington learned today of a big "killing" in the pool rooms of New York and other big cities of the country on June 27, whereby a sum in the neighborhood of $250,000 was taken from the pool room people, it is charged, on false odds sent from the Kenilworth track, at Buffalo, on the horse Escutcheon, which won the third race on that date.

According to information received here the managers of the coup had betting agents stationed at New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburg, Baltimore, San Francisco and New Orleans to get bets down on Escutcheon at odds of 40 to 1.

Conroy Brothers Learn.

It is said that only at the pool room kept by Conroy Brothers at Baltimore, where payments on the race were deferred until the next day, were the managers of the big "tap" unable to collect immediately after the result was announced.

Those who engineered the killing did not expect Escutcheon to win the race at all, but the horse breezed in with track odds of 10 to 1. By arrangements not yet learned, odds of 40 to 1 were easily sent out from Kenilworth. In the Conroy Brothers' pool room it is said $1,000 was laid on the result of the race, and when the Escutcheon horse was called as leading in the stretch, the management suspecting crookedness, announced that the wires had suddenly gone down, and if Escutcheon won betters would be paid off the next day, according to the official odds furnished by a New York newspaper, which makes a specialty of horse racing.

They Saved $50,000.

Accordingly Conroy Brothers paid off the next day at the rate of 10 to 1, saving for their house the sum of $30,000. The other houses throughout the country, however, were nipped neatly, and paid off on the spot.

Sporting men here tonight from Baltimore said that Conroy Brothers had investigated briefly, and that they were satisfied that the poolrooms generally had been cleaned of about $250,000, and that many of them had been forced out of business. This killing is said to be the largest since the days of Guttenburg and other tracks which were racing in New Jersey about fifteen years ago.

Lima Commands Gautemaulans.

Mexico City, July 7.—General Jose Martia Lima has been appointed commander in chief of all the Guatemalan forces stationed along the Mexican frontier. General Lima was accused of instigating the assassination of General Barillas.

FLEET MASSED TO GIVE WORLD NAVAL LESSON

Real Object of Roosevelt in Ordering Twenty Battleships to Pacific.

MOBILITY OF THE FLEET WILL BE DEMONSTRATED

And World Will Be Shown How Quickly United States Battleships Can Steam from Atlantic to the Pacific—Simply a Guarantee of Peace.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 7.—The significance of Rear Admiral Brownson's addition to the somewhat meager information which has come from President Roosevelt regarding the contemplated two-ocean manouver of the Atlantic battleship fleet, is regarded here as having been overlooked in the comment, expert and otherwise, which has since been indulged in on both continents. Admiral Brownson came to Oyster Bay Friday to take lunch with the president, professing entire ignorance of the maneuver plans.

When he left Sagamore Hill to take the train for Washington, the admiral had one thought which he wished to emphasize—that it was desirable and important to demonstrate to the world how quickly the American navy could transfer its fighting strength from one ocean to the other. This was distinctly an addition to the president's previous statement issued through Secretary Loeb, wherein the object of the maneuver was said to be an exercise movement for the benefit of the navy, to perfect its training in fleet exercise on an extended scale, the purpose and effect of the

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ADMIRAL ROBLEY EVANS, Who Will Command the Great Fleet of Battleships Which the United States Will Send to the Pacific.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS TELL GREAT AUDIENCE PROHIBITION IS SURE

CITY MORMONS HOLD SERVICES IN NEW CHURCH

President Rich Preaches Sermon With Some Remarkable Religious Statements.

NEARLY HUNDRED PEOPLE ATTENDED THE SERVICES

Mr. Rich Told of the Mormon Church and of the Work It Is Doing—Nothing Was Said About Polygamy.

The pre-existence of man, his rehabilliment on a glorified, sanctified and celestial earth, the salvation of all mankind, some alleged fallacies of the Christian religion, a brief history of the Mormon church and what it teaches were some of the leading ideas preached at Atlanta's first Mormon church yesterday afternoon. There was not a word in reference to polygamy.

President Ben E. Rich, of the southern states mission, preached the sermon at the little church on Woodward avenue near Connally street to a congregation numbering between 80 and 100 people, half men and half women.

It was the first sermon ever preached in Atlanta's first Mormon church.

The services began with the communion service which the Mormon churches hold once a week. Water was used with the bread. Mr. Rich explaining that the Bible taught Christ's people to use water unless they could themselves brew the wine and knew it was not adulterated.

Hymns were sung from a Mormon mission hymn book. A small Testament was used on the pulpit. The prayers were very brief. In singing the congregation stood; while praying they merely bowed their heads.

On the stand with the preacher were S. W. Golding, the head of the Atlanta church, and a few of the select male members.

Is a Fine Pulpit Orator.

Mr. Rich is a fine pulpit orator. He has a well modulated voice and speaks fluently. His enunciation is clear, his gestures graceful and his manner impressive.

He took no text, but arose and began his discourse by saying he was glad to be with his people. He told briefly what the church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints taught. He said they had been nicknamed "Mormons" because their great prophet was named Mormon, just as the Christians had been nicknamed.

"Mormon is the name given by revelation," he said, "of the prophet who wrote the great history of the world. That history was lost but was sent again to earth by an angel. It is known as the Book of Mormon. Our church was first organized on April 6, 1830, and despite persecutions we have steadily grown. The church is divided first into states of Zion and then into wards. Today we rank eighth among the churches of this country. I believe it is well that the Lord has permitted that we be misunderstood because then we only get into the church those who come with their hearts.

"What is Mormonism? It is simply the gospel of Jesus Christ in its primitiveness, its beauty and its power."

The Earth Will Be Burnt.

Speaking of the hereafter, Mr. Rich said: "The earth is to be burnt with the fire of God and baptized with the Holy Ghost. Then Christ shall reign here on a glorified, sanctified and celestial earth. It will be the new heaven. Once more will the spirits of

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Wright, Williford, Hardman and Broughton Make Impassioned Speeches.

MEETING AT PIEDMONT RIDICULED BY WRIGHT

Senator Hardman Declares that State Legislature Will Not Allow City Council of Atlanta to Dictate to Members—Resolutions Are Passed.

The opening gun in the prohibition fight in Fulton county was fired last night at the Baptist Tabernacle. The house was packed with four thousand people, and Seab Wright fairly set them on fire with an impassioned appeal that Fulton county go dry regardless of any action by the state legislature.

The first address was made by Senator Hardman, who is author of the bill in the senate calling for state prohibition. He stated that the members of the legislature were not men who would allow the city council of Atlanta to dictate to them as to their duty, and that the bill for prohibition would pass the senate during the coming week. Wild enthusiasm followed this announcement.

Sneator Williford followed Dr. Hardman, and took up the legal phase of the question, pointing out that the supreme court had ruled it as a business with no inherent or contract rights, and stating as his belief that the supreme court would soon take a still further step, and rule it out of the country entirely.

Hon. Seab Wright made the main address of the evening, and the crowd was with him from start to finish. He ridiculed the delegation of business men who had gathered at the Piedmont hotel and passed resolutions against prohibition, and ridiculed the action of the city council. He declared that the dry counties of Georgia did not intend to longer suffer at the hands of the wet counties, and that 125 counties dry showed the sentiment of the state, and that prohibition was as good as here already.

Resolutions are Passed.

At the conclusion of his speech the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, there is now pending in the legislature the Hardman-Covington bill, providing for state prohibition in Georgia, and

"Whereas, we believe the best interests of tAlanta and the state at large demand the passage of said bill, and

"Whereas, every possible effort is being made by certain men, residents of Atlanta and other large cities in Georgia, to mislead and prejudice the minds of legislators against said bill, therefore be it resolved,

"That this great audience, filling to the overflowing the largest church auditorium in the city, repudiates the claims of Atlanta non-prohibitionists concerning the evil effects of prohibition, and urges the legislature to support and pass the said Hardman-Covington bill for state prohibition. That we believe that the vast majority of the white voters of Atlanta are in favor of state prohibition.

From Bishop Candler.

Bishop Warren A. Candler had been quoted as being against prohibition, and in a telegram from Asheville, N. C., read by Dr. Broughton, nailed the report as a lie. After reading the telegram Dr. Broughton paid Bishop Candler one of the highest tributes he has ever received from any platform, and stated that you had but to know the man to know that such a report was a lie.

Quite a stir was created when Dr. Broughton announced that there had been a meeting Friday night at a local hotel, presided over by a Savannah brewer, at which eighteen legislators were present, two of whom it was claimed got dead drunk, and at which time it was said the sum of $250,000 was raised to fight prohibition.

ory of the Meeting.

Dr. Broughton, in opening the meeting, said that the time had come when every true man must show his manhood.

In referring to the action of the city council in passing the resolution opposing the prohibition bill, he said: "I want

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CROWDED CAR CATCHES FIRE ON WHITEHALL

Mrs. Pauline Manasses Slightly Injured While Getting Off the Car.

TWENTY PASSENGERS BADLY FRIGHTENED

Street Car Had Just Passed Durand's Restaurant When Loud Explosion Was Heard, and Flames Burst From the Controller.

Sputtering flame and smoke from both ends, with twenty passengers aboard, Car No. 131, of the Broad and Marietta line, last night, at the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets, created a small-sized panic when the fuse in the comptroller on the front platform gave out, and the car grounded and was followed by fire, which badly damaged the car. None of the passengers were seriously hurt, although a good fright was given to the men, women and children aboard at the time.

Happening at a time when the streets were full of people, a few minutes before 8 o'clock, the accident rapidly grew a large crowd to the scene.

Car No. 131, coming up Alabama street, had just passed Durand's restaurant, when a loud explosion was heard. According to the officials of the street railway company, who hurried to the vicinity, the fuse of the front comptroller had given out, the car grounded as a consequence, and the fire followed, spreading underneath the car until both comptrollers were in flames.

Leave Car in Haste.

The screams of the women and children, as flame burst from the bottom of the comptroller in the front of the car, added to the confusion already existing following the explosion, and the passengers fell over and crowded each other in attempting to leave the car by the rear platform.

Mrs. Pauline Manasses, residing at 84 Kelly street, was slightly bruised about the head in getting out of the car. The remainder of the passengers, with the passing of their fears, boarded other cars and left the vicinity of the accident, and as far as could be learned none were seriously injured.

Motorman J. C. Whitworth remained at his post in the front of the car and did not leave until he had brought the car to a full stop. In view of the nearness of the flame and the confusion incident to the accident, the motorman's action in remaining on the car was declared by many of the witnesses to the accident displayed great self-possession and he was warmly congratulated by several men. The conductor of the car was C. B. Lee.

Chemical Engine No. 1 was summoned and the fire in the comptrollers was promptly extinguished, after which the car was taken to the repair barn.

JAPS NOT WANTED ON THE CANAL.

Commissioner Smith Says They Are Difficult to Get Along With.

Houston, Texas, July 7.—Jackson Smith, Panama canal commissioner, is in Texas visiting his parents, taking his first vacation in eighteen months. He says:

"I have not at this time, nor have I at any time, had any intention of resigning. I am well pleased with my work and am in perfect harmony with the administration. I am on a vacation simply because my physician advised a rest, and I am impatient to get back to the gigantic task of canal construction."

Asked if the Japanese are being employed as laborers on the canal he said:

"We are not so enamored of the Japanese laborers as some people think. In fact, we have discouraged the importation of this class of labor. The Japanese and the Americans do not work in harmony and the American laborer is suspicious of them."

No Women Prisoners in Mexico.

Mexico City, July 7.—A story emanating from New York to the effect that Madame Maria de Ruis Sandoval, who claims to be the widow of General Francisco Sandoval, had received a letter from her sister, is Abel de Ruiz, in which the writer said that she, with sixty other Mexican women, were prisoners in Belem for political reasons, is pronounced a canard by the authorities. No such woman existed.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, July 7.—Forecast:

Georgia—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh southwest winds.

Virginia—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, nearly stationary temperature, light wind mostly south.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh southwest winds.

East Florida—Fair Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy, possibly showers, variable winds.

West Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh south winds on the coast.

East Texas—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, possibly occasional local showers, fresh south winds on the coast.

West Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

West Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Arkansas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

HAYWOOD GOES ON THE STAND

Man Accused by Orchard to Testify in Own Behalf.

STEVE ADAMS NOT WANTED

Defense Fears to Put Him Up, Lest It Might Give State Chance to Get In Adams' Alleged Confession—End of Case not Yet In Sight.

Boise, Idaho, July 7.—Attorneys for William D. Haywood today completed details of their plans for the final week of the defense which begins with the opening of court tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Interest in the trial at this time centers in the forthcoming appearance on the stand of Haywood, who, it is said, has been the moving force in the Western Federation of Miners for several years, and one of his codefendants, Charles Moyer, president of the miners' organization. Attorneys defending the case say George A. Pettibone will not take the stand until his own case comes up.

Steve Adams, whose recent trial for the murder of a man in northern Idaho resulted in a disagreement of the jury, and who has been seriously implicated by Harry Orchard in many of the latter's crimes and alleged conspiracies with the leaders of the Western Federation, is still in Boise jail available as a witness for the defense, but it has been definitely decided that he will not be called to the stand. The prosecution still says it would welcome such a move, as the appearance of Adams on the stand might open the way for the introduction of a portion, at least, of Adams' confession, which the latter repudiated.

Three Weeks More.

Viewed in the light of the closing plans for defense and prosecution, there seems little hope that the trial, which has already been in progress for two months, can be brought to an end inside of three weeks. The defense will require at least all of five or six days yet, for it is announced that Haywood, when he takes the stand, will be prepared to lay bare his entire life's history.

Haywood's testimony as to his connection with the Western Federation of Miners will be interpersed with much documentary evidence, and the introduction of this and reading it to the jury will take up much time. The defense expresses its willingness that the cross-examination of Haywood shall take the widest possible range. The defendant, it is said, will not only deny in toto all that Orchard has said as to his connection with any of the witness' crimes, but will offer explanation of the instances where the state has associated Orchard with Haywood, notably the instance of Haywood's part in the deception of second Mrs. Orchard as to the whereabouts of her husband in 1905.

Money Sent to Simpkins.

Haywood will also be called on to explain the sending of several drafts to Jack Simpkins, a member of the executive board and an organizer for the Western Federation, whose presence in Caldwell with Orchard just prior to the assassination of former Governor Steunenberg, has not been denied by the defense. The attorneys for the federation say that these payments were the regular sums due Simpkins for his work as an organizer, and had absolutely nothing to do with any crime or criminal act. The sending of $75 to Steve Adams in Ogden, Utah, will also be a subject of inquiry when Haywood takes the stand.

Haywood's examination and cross-examination can hardly be accomplished in less than three or four days. Moyer may be disposed of in one day.

EXCHANGE BANK FORCED TO CLOSE

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serve the assets of said bank from sacrifice.

Taken on Advice of Counsel.

"This action was taken by the directors on the advice of the counsel for the bank, as being the proper and only course to be pursued under the existing circumstances. While the assets of the bank are ample to pay depositors and creditors, in full, and leave a surplus for distribution among the stockholders, yet to attempt to utilize these assets in meeting the continued run on the bank would necessarily result in a costly sacrifice, and needless loss to all concerned.

"This proceeding was determined upon after a nature consideration of the entire situation, and upon assurances from gentlemen of ample means who are interested in the protection of the creditors and stockholders of the bank, that a strong national bank is to be immediately organized for the purpose of cooperating with the receivers, under proper orders of the court, to the end that all the depositors and creditors shall be paid in full at the earliest possible date, and without the delay usually incident in cases of receivership.

"I trust that this action of the directors will meet the approval and active cooperation of all depositors, creditors and stockholders.

"J. W. CABANISS,
"President."

JUNENILE STATE MEETING OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA

The Constitution received yesterday afternoon a message from Crawford Jackson on the steamship City of Atlanta, just off Atlantic City, to the effect that he had just held an enthusiastic meeting on board he ship in the interest of the juvenile state movement in which both northerners and southerners participated, and that every one in attendance subscribed eagerly and generously to the fund.

CONGREGATIONAL METHODISTS PASS SOME HOT RESOLUTIONS

At their regular meeting Sunday morning the First Congregational Methodist church of Atlanta passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, by the First Congregational Methodist church of Atlanta, That every member of this church present, and, so far as we are aware, every member of this organization, is of the opinion that the present session of the Georgia legislature should pass a bill prohibiting barrooms and dispensaries for the sale of whisky in this state; and that they should do all that a legislative body can do to protect the state from the ravages of the whisky traffic and the whisky habit.

"Resolved, second, That we are firmly convinced that it is poor financial policy to invest money and labor in the whisky traffic, through which men and women are debauched and disqualified for the best service to the commonwealth. We believe that every laborer and every dollar should help produce something that will add to the material, mental and spirtual welfare of the people.

"Resolved, third, That we believe that every church member who is giving comfort to the barroom and dispensary element is doing damage to the cause of Christ and is injuring sacred interests of our common humanity.

"Resolved, fourth, That we are of the opinon that those who are declaring the impossibility of enforcing prohibition in Atlanta and other cities in this state are placing an insulting estimate upon people who deserve better, making a damaging impression of our cities abroad and cultivating a hopelessness of spirit and sentiment that will add to the difficulties in enforcing law and order.

"Resolved, fifth, That all of us, and each of us, hereby pledge ourselves to work, pray and in every legitimate way use our influence to prevent the needless use of alcoholics and to save our fellow countrymen from lives of debauchery."

On motion the above resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote and ordered a copy be furnished the daily papers of Atlanta for publication; also a copy be furnished the temperance rally at Broughton's tabernacle with a request that it be read in open meeting tonight.

REV. ROLF HUNT, D. D.,
Pastor.
MRS. GRACE WISBEY,
Secretary.

GREAT RALLY FOR PROHIBITION

Continued from Page 1.

to ask the city council one question, when were you elected to run the legislature? If I had made as big an ass of myself as they have, I certainly would not annex any more territory to run." He said further: "The man who offered that resolution in the council, and one of the councilmen who voted for the resolution were from my ward, and mark my word, friend or foe, neither of those men shall ever represent this ward in the city council again."

Senator Hardman was introduced, and said that he was a physician and that he was in favor of prohibition, and the abolition of the barrooms.

He said that there were some people, who had sought to prescribe for the legislature and the prohibitionists what they ought to do, but, said he: "The prohibitionists will be their own doctors." He declared that if he could select a text for his address he would choose this: "Woe to that city, which has been built by the blood of its citizens." "Shall we do evil, that good may come?" He spoke in the interests of the women and children of Georgia, and said "be true to yourself men, and then you will have the respect of your fellows." He referred to the position taken by the representatives of Fulton county in reference to the child labor law, and then asked: "Are they seeking to protect the women and children now? No! but they are willing to take away the very last morsel of bread." He averred that the public sentiment was in favor of absolute prohibition, and that soon the law would be passed.

Senator Williford Talks.

Senator Williford, of Madison, was introduced, and spoke of the legal situation of the liquor question. He asserted that the supreme court had said that the sale of liquor was merely a privilege a permit, and was not an inherent right. He alleged that a license was merely a permit to issue damnation to the people.

He said that the supreme court of the United States had declared that no citizen had a common right nor an inherent right to sell intoxicating liquors, and that if a loss of public revenue to the United States resulted because of decrease in the consumption of liquor, that the United States would be the gainer a thousand fold in the health and happiness of her people.

He asserted that the sale of whisky was inherently wrong, and must be prohibited; that the supreme court should pass a law that would make it impossible for the legislature of a state to issue a license.

Seab Wright Talks.

Hon Seaborn Wright, of Floyd, was introduced, and for more than an hour held the close attention of the vast audience. He referred to the last time he spoke before an Atlanta audience in 1896, stating that then he was a candidate for governor on the same platform that he stood on now.

He averred that sometimes he grew heart sick and discouraged, but that now he had fresh courage, and that Georgia was aroused as never before.

He ridiculed the action of the 31 so-called "principalist business men of Atlanta," and said that they could not stop the victory for prohibition, and that the little city council of Atlanta could not stop the victory.

He declared he would like to have the 31 business men who held that meeting at the Piedmont hotel in a barbwire fence about 20 feet high, and that he would like to see them when he finished with them, stating it would take a fence about that high to hold them.

He alleged that the men who were holding on to the liquor traffic were not the men who drank, but those who were inspired by the lust or gold and avarice, pure and simple. He said: "Below the rugged form of the poor drunkard that there is a heart which can be reached. But the men who rear buildings of brick, and place the marble in the walls, at the expense of the souls of the boys of Atlanta, have no souls; and their hearts would dull the sharpest chisel which could be driven in them."

"I Am No Dodger."

Continuing: "I believe in talking plain, I am no dodger; I do not belong to that class of men. I may not have the brains of the entire 31, but if I did not have a keener and finer moral perception than they I would be in a bad fix."

"With the screams of white women still ringing in their ears, and the blood of your citizens still flowing in the street, caused by the licenses granted by your mayor and council, you are ready to grant more licenses."

Mr. Wright declared that in proportion to population, Atlanta had a higher per cent of crime than any city in the United States.

He asserted the city council and the gang of hirelings with them proved so incapable of handling the question that the governor had to order out his state militia to restore law and order in Atlanta, and yet they claim to be entirely capable of taking care of themselves? No! my buck, you ain't! We, the sovereign people of Georgia, are going to take care of you.

"The saloons have been back of the local option legislation, and they have been shipping their liquor into the dry counties, but I believe that we have a set of men in the present legislature which no power can frighten and no honor can buy."

MANY MEETINGS FOR PROHIBITION

Services Are Held in Many Churches in City.

At a well attended meeting last night at the Wesley Memorial church, Frank Eakes pastor, Judge W. A. Covington made the address of the occasion.

Judge Covington is the author of a prohibition bill in the house. Mr. Covington was received with great enthusiasm. He declared that the sentiment of the house was overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition and that the measure would pass the senate. He felt certain that prohibition was for the best interests of the state and declared that it was greatly desired by the people living in the country.

He stated that prohibition did not have a fair show in Atlanta in the eighties, as it was in force less than two years, but stated that many prominent men of that period averred that prohibition had not injured Atlanta.

Representative Covington ridiculed the meeting held by prominent business men at the Piedmont hotel, in which it was declared that prohibition would injure Atlanta.

In the morning speeches was made at Wesley Memorial by W. O. Foote, W. C. Mansfield and M. M. Davies favoring prohibition. Dr. Eakes made a few remarks at both services.

Mayson Opens Campaign.

James L. Mayson, city attorney of Atlanta, last night at Grace Methodist church opened his campaign as the president of the Fulton County Anti-Saloon League.

Stirring speeches were made by Mr. Mayson and also by Councilman Terrell. Mrs. John S. Cook gave a splendid temperance recital.

There was a good crowd present, a large part of them being men. Mr. Mayson organized his committee of 100 for the fourth ward, naming Walter McElreath as chairman, and calling the first meeting for 8 o'clock tonight in the stewards' room of the church.

Petition to Legislature.

Over one hundred signatures to a petition to the legislature of Georgia, requesting the passing of a state prohibition law, were obtained at a rousing prohibition meeting held at the Walker Street Methodist church last night.

The meeting was strictly a prohibition meeting, and the addresses made were along the lines advocated by the prohibition workers of Atlanta. The meeting was presided over by Rev. W. T. Hamby, pastor of the Walker Street church, and addresses were made by Rev. W. C. Lovett, editor of The Wesleyan Christian Advocate; Rev. G. P. Cleveland, pastor of Wallace Presbyterian church; Rev. J. H. Little, pastor of Asbury Methodist church, and Rev. W. T. Hamby.

Dr. Holderby Preaches.

Although yesterday was quite warm, a large congregation was out to hear Dr. Holderby treat the subject of "Treason Aagainst Christ" in his usual style—with force and thought.

His text was from Acts xx, 28, "The church of God which He has purchased with His own blood," and Eph. v, 25, "Christ also loved the church and gave Himself for it."

"The church of God is a body of believers which God has called out from the world to witness for Him. We note that from the text the church has been purchased, and by blood, and also the blod of Jesus Christ. It was Christ's blood as a ransom that paid the purchase price of the church of today. The church of Christ is the best thing in the universe. The strong thing is that the church of today in this city is arrayed against Christ. The wealth and influence of the church are enlisted against the prohibton movement today. The wealth of Atlanta is in her churches.

"These church members who are fighting prohibition are unfaithful to their vows. Those who are opposed to the crushing out of the sale of whisky are playing into the hands of Christ's enemies. They are betraying their Lord and Master. They are selling Him into the hands of His enemies for money.

"We are told that the tax from whisky keeps our children in school; better the child die in ignorance than be educated by liquor. They know it to be against the peace and good morals of every community and their only argument is a monetary one. I have been informed that a few days ago $250,000 was raised to defeat the present bill in our legislature.

"Whisky is wrecking human life, damning souls and ruining morals. If this whisky business is not an insult to Christ, a disgrace to the church and to Christian civilization then there is no truth in the Bible. The word of God condemns the whole whisky business; those who are opposed to prohibiton know the fact. They are fighting against God and the church and against the best interest of society."

Governor Magoon Won't Interfere.

Havana, July 7.—Governor Magoon, replying to a letter of the Independent Cigar Manufacturers' Association, requesting him to act as arbitrator in the settlement of cigarmakers' strike, says that in view of the fact that the workmen do not request arbitration, and are ready to resume work at the old wages and have not committed any act of disorder, he cannot interfere.

2 ARE KILLED AND 9 INJURED

Heavily Laden Trolley Car Leaps the Track.

IT WENT OVER EMBANKMENT

Accident a Mystery, as Car Was Going Uphill and Was Proceeding at Moderate Speed—One of the Injured Will Die.

Clarksburg, W. Va., July 7.—Heavily laden with passengers who were enjoying an outing, an open trolley car on the Fairmont and Clarksburg Traction Company's system jumped the track on the Crassell division, just outside the city limits, tonight and crashed over an embankment, instantly killing two, fatally injuring one and seriously injuring nine others.

The Dead.

MISS GRACE MARKERI, Clarksburg, skull crushed.

CLARK W GRAY, engineer, Washington Carbon Works, hes dcrushed.

The Injured.

Miss Maggie M. Robinson, Fairmont, skull crushed, dying at St. Mary's hospital.

Jack Fullerton, Clarksburg, leg broken and bruised.

Superintendent Eakin, of Grasseli Chemical Works, Clarksburg, back strained.

Mrs. Eakin, leg crushed and severely bruised.

Mrs. Murchant, Indiana, shoulder and arm crushed.

J. A. Robinson, Fairmont, right arm mangled.

Floyd P. Martin, Clarksburg, cut and bruised.

Mrs. Floyd P. Martin, leg crushed, injured internally.

Clayton Powell, Clarksburg, severely bruised.

George Jackson (colored), scalp wound.

Wreck a Mystery.

How the car left the track is a mystery the traction company officials cannot explain. It was running up hill around a curve and going at a moderate speed. After bounding along the ties for a short distance the car went over the embankment and landed on its side, pinning the dead and injured underneath. Motorman James and Conductor Fitzpatrick escaped with slight injuries. Most of the injured were taken to city hospitals and some to their homes. Several passengers besides those whose names are given were slightly hurt.

One Killed and Three Injured.

Schenectady, N. Y., July 7.—One boy was killed and another was fatally hurt and two others seriously injured as the result of a street car accident late today. The victims were members of a baseball team which played here this afternoon.

The dead:

ANDREW DULCZEWSKI, Amsterdam.

The injured:

Charles Smith, Amsterdam, head and chest crushed, will die; William Dulczewski, Amsterdam, fractures in left foot Edward T. Fitzgerald, Amsterdam, left arm fractured.

The lads were riding on the running board on the wrong side of the car when a heavier closed car swung round a curve, sweeping Andrew Dulczewski off the running board and throwing him under the wheels.

CHANCE FOR THE OIL MAGNATES.

To Prove That They Have Never Broken the Law.

Chicago, July 7.—All the officers of the Standard Oil Company, with the exception of John D. Rockefeller and William Rockefeller, who were subpenaed as witnesses in the case before Judge Landis, will hold a conference at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning with the attorneys of the corporation. Just what the object of the meeting is was not given out, but the general belief is that the conference was arranged to consider what action shall be taken by the attorneys for the oil company when court opens at 9 o'clock.

At the conclusion of the taking of testimony yesterday and after Judge Landis had told the witnesses they were dismissed, he offered attorneys for the company opportunities to explain tomorrow that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey never violated a federal law. The representatives of the company will have the opportunity to prove this tomorrow if they care to accept it.

Fuel for Sea Fighters.

Tests of a superior fuel which it is thought may enable any United States war vessel to overtake or outfoot an enemy, as may be desired, will be begun on a number of fighting vessels at Hampton Roads as soon as the United States geological survey plant at Norfolk, Va., for testing government fuels is completed, says the Washington Post. Government experts not only hope to demonstrate that this fuel has more efficiency than any other coal, but also expect that it will be practically smokeless, which is perhaps as big a factor as its efficiency.

Recently Admiral Robley D. Evans complained of the use of soft coal on war vessels, declaring that the smoke which it emits gives unmistakable indication of the approach of a ship before the hull is in sight. He further said that if the furnaces are forced to get up top speed flame will belch from the stacks and even at night betray the movements of a single vessel or a fleet. This second cause, he says, nearly spoiled Admiral Dewey's plan for the invasion of Manila Bay. The admiral's remedy is for the government to obtain exclusive control of the anthracite deposits of the country, which is not considered practicable.

Recent tests carried on by the government indicate that a fuel made from slack coal pressed into briquettes not only burns almost without smoke, but also evaporates more steam and produces more power under the boilers than does the same amount of coal.

These briquettes are made by taking the waste or slack coal from mines and mixing it with sufficient tar so that the coal will hold together, the whole being pressed into blocks or cakes by machinery.

An elaborate series of tests will commence within a short time, and if they prove as successful as those at the old fuel testing plant at St. Louis, Mo., every cruiser and battleship in the navy will be carrying briquettes, at least as an emergency fuel.

While waiting for your prayer to be answered try to get what you want yourself.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

COUPONS TODAY AT WHITE CITY

Cars Going to the Park Crowded with Amusement Seekers.

White City, Greater Atlanta's great new amusement park, has closed what was probably the most successful week in its history.

The attendance throughout the week was large, and the increase over previous weeks was in keeping with the ever-increasing attractiveness of the pretty resort.

Sunday the East Fair and the Marietta to Howell station cars, all of which go to the park, were crowded to their capacity both afternoon and evening and even the addition of a large number of extras did not keep the cars from being well filled.

President Arkwright, of the Georgia Railway and Electric Company, recently spent a half day at White City, and he was so pleased with the park and with its evident popularity that he notified President Chosewood that his company would take immediate steps to improve the service and to this end would install a loop similar to the one at Atlanta's other and older park.

That President Chosewood and Manager Puckett do not intend to let well enough alone is evidenced by the fact that since the auspicious and altogether successful opening of the resort sir new attractions for this season, and four for next season have been contracted for. The vaudeville theater, the boxball alleys, the Fun Factory, the Ocean Wave, the Haunted Swing and rowing are the new attractions for this season. All are now running but the Haunted Swing and the Ocean Wave, and they will join the merry semi-circle of amusements this week.

The management is on a hunt for other attractions. One other attraction has been secured, and will be put on July 15, but the management intends to keep the nature of it a secret for a week yet.

This is Constitution day at White City. All the young friends of The Constitution who took the trouble to clip out the coupons in Sunday's paper will have free access to the attractions, one coupon being good for any amusement on the grounds, and if a child under twelve years has a sufficient number he or she will be admitted to all. The coupons are good from 2:30 to 6:30 o'clock.

Wedemeyer's great band will be playing all the while.

LIPTON TO TRY FOR THE CUP

Believed That Irish Knight Will Again Challenge for Trophy.

New York, July 7.—There is some prospects for another America's cup race next season, with Sir Thomas Lipton again a challenger, according to reports in yachting circles. When Sir Thomas was in this country last year he expressed a desire for another try at the trophy, but only on condition that the races would be sailed under the new measurement rule, which practically precludes sending a "racing machine" type of boat to the line. He was told that if he would defer his challenge a year, in order that the new rule could receive a thorough test, the New York Yacht Club would be in a position to pursue the matter.

It is now said that the yachting season has gone far to prove the contention that yachts can be constructed with great speed without the loss of staunchness and safety in heavy weather, and that the performance of such boats, as the schooner Queen, the sloop Effort and other boats constructed under the new measurement rule, are evidence of the fact.

According to report, intimation has already been given Sir Thomas that a challenge under the new rule would be accepted, and yachtmen are rather confident that such a challenge will be forthcoming.

Should the New York Yacht Club agree to a challenge under the new rule, it would open the door for cup hunters from other countries in the event Sir Thomas should fail again. There have been frequent intimations that the German emperor would like to see a German yacht make a try for the America's cup, but he is opposed to the racing machine in yachting.

DECREASE IN COTTON ACREAGE.

It Is About 10 Per Cent Less Than Last Year.

New Orleans, La., July 7.—The Times-Democrat will say tomorrow:

"Thee Times-Democrat herewith presents the report of its correspondents on the history of the cotton crop during the month of June. The concensus of opinion is to the following effect:

"1. The acreage shows a decrease of about 10 per cent as compared with last year.

"2. The crop, as a rule, has undergone distinct improvement during the month, but the plant is still very small almost everywhere.

"3. Many districts complain that labor is scarce, but the fine weather of the recent past has helped the farmers to get the fields clean.

"4. The boll weevil is very menacing in most sections of Texas and several sections of Louisiana."

Briton First in Swimming Race.

Paris, July 7.—The annual international swimming race in the Seine was won by the English champion, David Billington, who covered the distance of more than 7 miles in the record time of 2 hours. Out of 19 competitors, 8 finished, including the English woman, Miss Johnson.

Retribution.

(From The Philadelphia Inquirer.)

Minister (meeting a small boy on Sunday afternoon carrying a string of fish)—Johnny, Johnny, do these belong to you? Johnny—Y-e-s, sir. You see, that's what they got for chasing worms on a Sunday.

Not Her Business.

Husband—Another new dress! Where do you suppose I shall get the money from to pay for it? Wife—You must excuse me. I didn't marry you to give you financial advice.

PAIL OF WATER CAUSES A RIOT

Five Men, One Dying, in the Hospitals as Result.

NEGROES THREW WATER

On Group of Italian Boys, and Bloody Riot Followed on "San Juan Hill" in New York—Police are Guarding Neighborhood.

New York, July 7.—A pail of water thrown from an upper window and upon the heads of a group of Italian boys, who had disturbed the Sunday quiet of a colored woman, incited a riot on "San Juan hill," tonight that landed five men, one dying, in the hospitals, made several men prisoners and terrified the peaceably inclined among the 10,000 persons of all nationalities who reside in West Sixty-first street and West Sixty-second street, between West End and Amsterdam avenues.

A good share of the Italians of the sections on one side and of their colored neighbors on the other were involved, while the hoodlums of all races seized the opportunity to attack each other. While the battle raged in the street, less adventuresome rioters lined the tenement roofs and showered bricks, chunks of coping and flower pots upon the heads of those below. It took the police reserves of four precincts two hours to beat the combatants into submission.

William B. Fleming, a fireman on the New York Central railroad, was shot in the breast by a stray bullet as his train passed the scene of the riot. He was critically injured.

Copa Disway, an Italian, received a bullet in the thigh.

Another bullet hit Frank Antanosio, 13 years old, in the nose. James Somerset, colored, got a brick in the mouth, while another brick probably fractured the skull of Frank Warren, a white laborer.

The police are searching tonight for the body of a man reported to have been shot to death. According to police information a negro in the uniform of the United States navy was seen to fire 12 shots from a revolver into the body of a white man.

Police guarded the neighborhood tonight. William Smith, colored, was locked up, charged with having fired into the rioters from the fire escape of his home.

FUNERAL OF R. G. BLACK

Barber Loses His Life in Attempting to Get Into Caboose of Freight Train.

The funeral of R. G. Black, a white barber, who was killed at Valdosta, Ga., Saturday, in attempting to board a Seaboard Air Line train, was held at his residence 47 Lucille street in this city yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Interment was had in Westview cemetery.

Black, who had been running a shop at Waycross, a short distance from Valdosta, it is said, missed the passenger train he wished to board, and attempted to get in the caboose of a rapidly moving freight, when he was knocked down, his neck being broken. The dead man leaves a wife and four children.

MORTUARY

James Harrington.

The funeral of James E. Harrington, who died Saturday as the result of injuries received from falling under the wheels of a freight car of the Southern railway, was held at his residence, 114 Mills' street, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, interment being had in Westview cemetery.

Hazel Coleman.

Hazel Coleman, aged 3 years, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Coleman, died at the residence of her parents, 63 Martin street, yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. The funeral will be held this afternoon, interment being had at Oakland cemetery.

Sarah Davis.

Sarah Davis, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Davis, of 145 Alexander street, died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The body will be taken to Norcross today for funeral and interment.

Earl Adams.

The funeral of little Earl Adams, aged 13 months, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adams, who died at the residence of his parents, 408 Central avenue, Saturday morning, will be held at the chapel of Harry G. Poole this morning, the body being taken to Roswell, Ga., for interment.

Mrs. Sarah Goss.

Mrs. Sarah L. Goss, 44 years old, died yesterday afternoon at her residence, 53 Garnett street. The body was taken last night to Tampa, Fla., for funeral services and interment.

John Armstrong.

John Henry Armstrong, aged 11 months, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Armstrong, residing at 11 Bluff street, died yesterday morning. The funeral will be held at the chapel of Harry G. Poole this morning at 10 o'clock, interment being had at Westview cemetery.

Miss Mary P. Moore, Columbus, Ga.

Columbus, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Miss Mary P. Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Moore, and one of the most beloved young women in Columbus, died this morning after an illness of three weeks of typhoid fever. The funeral will take place tomorrow.

FIRE WAS CAUSED BY RATS.

One Man Was Killed, Another Injured and $15,000 Lost.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 7.—One man was killed, another seriously injured, and damage to the extent of $15,000 was done early today by fire, which originated in a barber shop owned by Joseph Degonhalt, Carson street, in the southside district, and spread to four adjoining buildings.

William Reynolds, 51 years old, a night watchman, inhaled the flames and died on the way to hospital, and A. F. Michael Schrosinder was seriously hurt by falling glass.

Rats are thought to have uncovered an electric wire, causing the fire.

Frenchman Won Bicycle Race.

Paris, July 7.—The 100 kilometers bicycle race for the professional championship of the world today was won by the Frenchman D'Arragon in 1:18 and 22 seconds, which is a new record for the distance.

Summer Comfort

If you want to enjoy real, genuine comfort this hot weather, you don't want to forget that we sell the best line of **Outing Suits,** both in all wool and **Wash Fabrics,**

Negligee Shirts, all kinds.

Featherweight Underwear.
Summer Hosiery.
Summer Neckwear.
Straw Hats.
Panama Hats.
Night Robes, Pajamas

ESSIG BROS.

"Correct Clothes For Men"

26 Whitehall St.

CITY MORMONS HELD SERVICES

Continued from Page 1.

men dwell with God, for they dwelt with God, before they entered their earthly tabernacles of clay. After death the same body we once had on earth shall rise and be made eternal."

Continuing, he said: "The Christianity of today is not the Christianity of 2,000 years ago. We hear now that humanity shall burn through all eternity if the sinner does not repent. That was never taught by Christ, who went to hell himself and there raised up a ray of hope to the people of earth."

He said his church taught universal salvation, but those who were to be with God would not be equal in glory nor would those who were punished be equal in condemnation. Each shall receive according to his labor.

"We are told that he who sins against the Holy Ghost shall never be forgiven but shall become a son of perdition," he said. "Who is perdition? He is an angel who rebelled against God and when we are told that those who sin against the Holy Ghost shall become the sons of perdition it means that those who sin with the wisdom and knowledge of perdition, and no man has that on earth."

Speaks of Christian Teachings.

"It is some of the teachings of the Christian church of today that make such infidels as Bob Ingersoll. A cold-blooded murderer stands on the scaffold. He has made every effort to escape by buying witnesses, perjuring juries and thwarting justice. He holds out to the last moment with his heart full of murder and malice, and then when he sees the noose he says he repents and believes. The preacher by his side announces that the murderer's soul has gone to God pure and holy. There is another man who has lived upright all the days of his life. He has been kind to his neighbors and good to his family. Because of the confusion of so many churches around him he unites himself to none. When he dies the preacher says he has gone to be damned in hell forever. Such teaching as that is damnable to the religion it represents. Then again we are told that the poor heathen in his ignorance and blindness has gone to hell because he did not believe in a Christ of whom he had never had a chance to hear."

At the conclusion of the services, Mr. Rich announced that there would be services every evening this week at 7 o'clock except Friday, when the congregation would hold a social gathering. On next Sunday an apostle from Salt Lake City will preach.

Couldn't.

Orator (excitedly)—The American eagle, whether it is roaming the deserts of India or climbing the forests of Canada, will not draw in its horn or retire into its shell.

Women's Diseases

Fully three-fourths of the ills of womankind are due to over-work and insufficiently nourished nerves.

As "virtue is the backbone of society," just so the nervous system is actually the backbone of our physical existence.

The head, heart, lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, regenerative organs—practically every part of the human anatomy—is more or less dependent upon the nervous system.

For over twenty years we have given our entire time to curing the chronic and nervous troubles of men and women.

We are equipped for this work to an extent and at an expense uncalled for by the demands and practice of the ordinary physician.

We treat probably a hundred chronic and nervous cases where the average practitioner treats one.

If your disorder is one peculiar to your sex don't hesitate to call through a feeling of ill-advised "delicacy."

The matter is too important to neglect, and the attention you will receive here will be as confidential, as private, and more satisfactory than if a less experienced physician were to attend you in your own home.

You cannot possibly make a mistake in writing or calling to see us. There is no charge to you for this visit, and it does not place you under any obligations to us whatever.

Call or send for our "Pamphlet for Women," mailed free in unprinted envelope.

Also have a *Book for Men* and one on *Brain and Nerve Exhaustion* of vital interest to every man and woman. Either sent free on request.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.
Suite 33, Inman Building
22 1-2 S. Broad St.
Atlanta, Ga.

DESPATCH OF WARSHIPS NOT PLEASING TO JAPAN

Action of United States Not Considered a Threat, But Thought to Be Inopportune—Those Versed in Diplomatic Niceties Surprised.

TOKIO, July 7.—Confirmation of the report that a powerful battleship squadron would be sent to the Pacific has been generally received with calmness, though there is some surprise in certain quarters well versed in diplomatic niceties.

It is said that the sudden change of program in the case of the Japanese training squadron last January when it was first intended that its voyage should include San Francisco and other Pacific coast cities, was evidently in deference to the wishes of the Washington government made known to the Tokio authorities in an indirect but unmistakable manner. The change of route was decided upon only a couple of days before the squadron sailed. It was thought then that Japan acted wisely as a strong anti-Japanese sentiment was prevailing in San Francisco. Though officially stated that the dispatch of the battleships to the Pacific is not directed towards Japan, it is felt here that it is most inopportune when an attempt is evidently going on to impair the traditional friendship between Japan and the United States. Though the slightest apprehension is not entertained here it is thought it would be better to defer at this moment anything that would be open to the slightest suspicion of provocation, especially as a portion of the American public is thought to be oversensitive over the present state of the relationship of Japan and the United States, brought about by prejudice against the Japanese in a section of the latter's dominion.

JAP ADMIRAL RIDICULES YANKEE NAVAL OFFICERS

Briliant Figures at Balls but Poor Sailors—Admiral Sakamoto Thinks American Crews Would Desert.

TOKIO, JULY 8.—The Hochi this morning prints an interview with Admiral Sakamoto, in which the admiral is quoted as follows:

"Should hostilities break out between Japan and America, the results would be indecisive, owing to a want of proper bases of operations. Such bases as exist are too distant for practical purposes. Even the nearest bases, namely, the Pescadores, Caite and Manila, are at a distance of 600 miles from one another. Even if the Washington government should decide on war, it is doubtful if the Americans serving in the navy are sufficiently patriotic to fight. American naval officers are brilliant fighters at balls and social gatherings, but they are very deficient in professional training and practice. It is too much to expect a burning patriotism in the American naval service, in case of war with Japan. It is very likely that most of the crews would desert and leave the ships."

NAVAL LESSON FOR THE WORLD

Continued From Page One.

plan being for the benefit of the navy alone.

Object Lesson to World.

What came from President Roosevelt through Admiral Brownson is decidedly a different and much broader design. President Roosevelt has been consistent in advocating a large navy as the safest guarantee of peace between the United States and all foreign powers. Heretofore a large navy has been reckoned solely from the point of view of the number of their tonnage, armor, guns and fighting capacity. With this idea the American navy has grown steadily, ship by ship.

To the somewhat uninteresting array of ships and tonnage, President Roosevelt now proposes to give the world a somewhat startling demonstration of what the American navy is capable of doing to protect either or both of the extended shore lines of the United States. As Admiral Brownson said, "There is no time like the present for a demonstration," a time when we are at perfect peace with every nation.

In everything that has come from the president regarding the movement it has been indicated that the fleet, wherever it may go, is to be called back to the Atlantic, and that the return is to be as much a demonstration of speed as the outward journey.

No Fear of Trouble.

While it is asserted with all possible emphasis that there is no foundation for apprehension of trouble, immediate or future, between the United States and Japan, the proposed demonstration with the fleet can be looked upon in no other light than that President Roosevelt intends to use the American navy for exactly that purpose for which he has advocated its augmentation—a guarantee of international peace.

It was stated here today that Ambassador O'Brien, who has been invited to Sagamore Hill the latter part of the present week, will not be able to confer with the president before going to his new post in Tokio. The ambassador finds it necessary to devote some time to his personal affairs in Michigan, and will not find it convenient to return to the east before departing by the way of San Francisco for Japan. It was remarked that there was no occasion for a conference between the president and Ambassador O'Brien other than the formality of official etiquette.

JAPAN WILL MAKE FIGHT ON EXCLUSION OF COOLIES.

Washington, July 7.—That the Japanese government will not consent to the renewal of the present treaty with the United States if this government reserves the right to insert a clause in the compact excluding Japanese coolie labor from continental United States is indicated by semi-official advice purporting to give the views of Foreign Minister Hayashi, which were received here today from Otoktika Yamaoka, the personal representative of Count Okuma, leader of the progressive party.

Dr. Yamaoka, who visited the United States in April and perfected an alliance with the Japanese of the Pacific coast for the purpose of bringing about the downfall of the Salonja ministry and the annulment of the exclusion clause in the immigration bill, is authority for the statement that Foreign Minister Hayashi has received from Secretary of State Root a preliminary "note" regarding the new treaty which the two governments propose to substitute for the convention which expires July 17, 1911. The draft of the new treaty submitted by Secretary Root, according to the communication from Mr. Yamaoka, called for the renewal of article 2 clause 4 of the present treaty, which gives to each nation the right to regulate immigration.

Confidential Note Issued by Japan.

With reference to the "note" submitted by Secretary Root, Mr. Yamaoka says that Foreign Minister Hayashi has issued an official confidential memorandum calling the Japanese government's attitude on the question of the limitation of immigration, which, in substance, is as follows:

"First, The attitude of the governments of United States has submitted a proposal for the enactment of a treaty, which provides for the limitation of immigration. The government of Japan has rejected the proposal and will not in the future entertain any such proposition.

"Second, That in the new treaty, which is to be operated from the forty-fourth year of Meija (1911), the government of Japan will insist on striking out the article 2 clause 4 (defining the power reserved by the contracting parties to enact laws with regard to police and immigration regulations). For that purpose the government of Japan shall take a more vigorous attitude.

"Although the negotiations for that end are not yet developed, we firmly believe that the government of the United States will fight with determination to preserve the clause.

"Third, That the government of Japan contemplates sending representatives to the United States to investigate conditions on the Pacific coast and to determine if the Japanese residents are discriminated against."

Concession to Progressives.

Mr. Yamaoka, it is said, has sent copies of Foreign Minister Hayashi's confidential memorandum to the Japanese societies of San Francisco and Seattle, and to correspondents of Japanese newspapers in this country. Dr. Masuji Miyakawa, the Japanese lawyer, admitted that he had seen a copy of the communication which is being distributed by Yamaoka and characterized the attitude of Foreign Minister Hayashi as a concession to the progressives, who have strongly opposed the clause in the immigration bill excluding coolie labor from this country.

AMERICAN-JAPANESE HITCH EXCITING KEENEST INTEREST.

London, July 7.—The present tension between the United States and Japan is exciting the keenest interest among all the European diplomatists. None or them, however, believe that it will reach the stage of warfare, because the heavy burden of debt Japan is carrying as a result of her failure to obtain indemnity from Russia forbids her embarking on a similar costly enterprise in the next decade. It is recognized, nevertheless, that the United States, in arousing the enmity of Japan, may have a handicap in the event of trouble with any other power.

Great Britain finds herself in an embarrassing position also, because she is obliged to stand between her colonies and the matter of anti-Japanese laws. The Transvaal has just put into operation a law regulating the entry of Asiatics, which applies to Indian subjects as well as to the Japanese and the Chinese, and which compels them to submit to an examination and registry which thumb prints like criminals which is exceedingly irritating to them. Australia threatens examination on the same lines. Alfred Deakin, the Australian premier, during his recent visit to England, repeatedly said in his speeches that the chief national question with which Australia must deal was the menace of the inflow of Japanese labor.

BELIEF IN ULTIMATE WAR WIDESPREAD IN GERMANY.

Berlin, July 7.—The ultimate possibility of a conflict between Japan and the United States appears to be wide spreading in Germany, and is one of the subjects certain to be referred to wherever diplomats and naval officers and others accustomed to follow international politics meet. The papers agree that President Roosevelt is earnestly trying to satisfy the Japanese requests, and they agree also that Japan asks nothing unreasonable. They recognize that the difficulty lies in the question of race, the economic antagonism of the Californians against the Japanese and the constitutional impossibility of federal coercion.

It is believed by many that the group of ruling statesmen in Japan are preparing to fight the United States for the mastery of the Pacific regardless of the San Francisco incidents.

The strategists of the admirality regard a naval war between Japan and the United States as the most interesting ploblem of the day. Careful studies that have been worked out are unfavorable to the United States because the American fleet, although of greater power than that of Japan, would have to seek a fight in Japan's home waers.

JAPAN TO FORCE TROUBLE, FRENCH EDITORS DECLARE.

Paris, July 7.—President Roosevelt's decision to dispatch a fleet of warships to the Pacific has led the more sensational newspapers in France to jump at the conclusion that the situation is more delicate than appears on the surface. This view, however, is absolutely repudiated in responsible circles where the utmost confidence is expressed that existing or future differences between the United States and Japan would be amicably adjusted.

Nevertheless, the possibility of complications were foreeseen when France two months ago, in the spirit of friendship, tendered her good offices with a view of having Japan and the United States conclude an arrangements covering all questions relating to the Pacific.

In military circles, where the situation is regarded from a different standpoint, the dispatch of battleships is considered an elementary measure of prudence, on the ground that strategetically it will protect the United tSates against being caught napping, and diplomatically, it will force Japan's hand, if that nation harbors aggressive designs.

A significant feature of the French comment is that the possibility of trouble occurring is considered only from the side of Japan. The Soleil regards the San Francisco incidents as a mere cloak to the real issue, which, it thinks, may be traced to the determination of Japan to enforce her commercial supremacy in China and the Pacific.

"For Japan, now or never," it adds. "In ten years, when the American fleets predominancy, is unchallengeable, and the Panama canal has been completed, it will be too late."

SITUATION IS UNFORTUNATE SAY THE PEACE DELEGATES.

The Hague, July 7.—The sentiment of the delegates to the peace conference regarding the question that has arisen between the United States and Japan is that the situation is unfortunate for both countries, as the original incident causing tension between the two countries is disproportionate to the grave results which may follow. The question, the delegates think, is likely to create a hostile atmosphere, endangering their reciprocal commerce, to which former friendly relations has opened vast fields.

Although the sending of a fleet by the United States to the Pacific coast cannot be interpreted as a threat, it is generally admitted here that such action may give rise to dangerous popular excitement, which the administration at Washington might not be able to control.

The Spanish representatives say that the United States has now found a hard nut to crack. The Russians remark that the predictions of Witte that the next war would be between Japan and the United States is approaching realization. The English, French and Japanese delegates believe that both governments—at Washington and Tokio—sincerely wish to reach an understanding and will not be influenced by jingoism.

Some of the Germans here are of the opinion that the situation may lead to an American-German entente, which, while preventing the isolation of Germany, would be the strongest compact against British supremacy that could be made.

AUTO SMASHED BY LOCOMOTIVE

Wealthy Driver Thought He Could Beat the Train.

1 KILLED AND OTHERS HURT

Horandt Tried to Rush Across Track Ahead of Train and Paid for Rashness With Life—Wife and Daughter Badly Injured.

Keyport, N. J., July 7.—Christopher Horandt, a wealthy silk manufacturer of Patterson, was killed and other members of his family injured when a locomotive struck and demolished an automobile in which the party was returning home from Asbury park late today.

The accident happened at the Stone Road crossing on the Atlantic Highland's division of the New Jersey Central railroad. With Mr. Horandt were his wife, his daughter Ruth and his nephew, Rheinhardt Binders. All but Mrs Horandt were thrown from the machine. Binders was fractured and his condition is serious. Ruth Horandt escaped with a sprained wrist and bruises, while her mother suffered from shocks.

Those in the accident were members of a party which occupied three touring cars on a run from Patterson to Asbury park. Horandts car was in second place as the three machines homebound sped over the stone road. The first car swept over the crossing without its occupants observing the approaching train. Whether Horandt, who was driving a hundred yards in the rear, also failed to see the train, or, seeing it, thought he could beat, is not known. Others of the family had no knowledge as the locomotive, emerging from its course, reached the crossing just as the automobile's front wheels touched the rails. The cowcatcher struck and crushed the front of the machine, which was turned half way round and dragged several rods before the train could be stopped. Horandt was thrown under the car and his head crushed.

NOVEL FEATURES OF CAR BARN.

Columbus Street Car Company Will Have Model Structure.

Columbus, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—The Columbus Railroad Company has decided to build a new car barn which will not only greatly increase its car storage capacity, but will contain some features for the pleasure and amusement of its employees not often provided by street railway companies. On the second floor of the new building will be arranged a reading room, club room, shower baths, individual lockers, clothes pressing department for uniforms and conductors, and other features for the pleasure and comfort of employees of the company.

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF the tabernacle entertained Dr. and Mrs. Broughton at a luncheon on Monday evening at Grant park. There were about thirty-five present, the ladies and their friends, and a most enjoyable time was spent by all.

THE KEY ORDINANCE THAT CAUSED DELAY

THE following ordinance is the one which has caused the delay in laying the water main:

Atlanta, Ga., February 4, 1907.—By Alderman Key:

"An ordinance fixing a limitation upon the amount of bonds to be sold under the proposed bond issue to be voted on April 9th next and for other purposes.

"Be it ordained by the mayor and the general council of the city of Atlanta as follows:

"Section 1. That in the event the qualified voters of the city of Atlanta, at the election proposed to be held on April 9, 1907, authorize this body to issue and sell $500,000 of bonds for improvements in and additions to the system of water works, as stated in the ordinance providing for the advertisement thereof, this body will not issue nor sell the full amount of said $500,000 of bonds, but will only issue and sell out of the issue authorized as aforesaid the sum of $350,000.

"When bonds, in the amount as above provided have been issued and sold, this body hereby pledges its faith and credit to the people of this city, and the qualified voters thereof, that it will not issue and sell any more bonds from the proposed issue, and that it will apply to the next general assembly to the state of Georgia, meeting in June, 1907, for an amendment to the charter provisions, in which the issue of $500,000 of bonds for the improvements in and additions to the system of water works was authorized whereby same shall be cut down and limited to a total amount of $350,000, and the terms of the ordinance shall be substantially incorporated in another charter amendment at the approaching general assembly aforesaid.

"Section 2. That none of the bonds, so authorized and sold, in the amounts aforesaid, shall be issued and sold until the meeting of the next general assembly shall, at said session, so amend the charter of the city of Atlanta and the said amendment thereto, passed by the general assembly in the year 1904, that the amount of bonds authorized to be issued for the improvements in and additions to the system of water works shall be cut down and limited to the sum of $350,000, as herein provided, and the mayor and general council hereby pledges itself to prepare and submit an application to the approaching general assembly for an amendment of the said charter, substantially embodying the terms of this ordinance.

"Section 2. That no contract or obligation shall be entered into by the city of Atlanta, for improvements in and additions to the system of water works for the expenditure of any of the proceeds of the bonds, if authorized as provided for, until the meeting of the next general assembly wherein the charter amendment, above provided for, shall be applied for and passed, nor shall any contract, obligation nor expenditure be entered into or authorized by the mayor and general council until the bonds authorized to be issued shall have been sald and the proceeds thereof, in money, paid into the treasury of the city of Atlanta in the sums provided for each year, as above set forth. Any contract, obligation or expenditure incurred or authorized contrary to this ordinance shall be null and void.

"Section 3. That the issue of bonds herein authorized, shall be put upon the market and sold, in accordance with this ordinance, and as authorized by the charter amendment, and the proceeds thereof, paid into the treasury of the city of Atlanta, and these bonds shall not be hypothecated, exchanged nor bartered for work, material nor in payment of any contract, liability or obligations for improvements in any additions to the system of water works, but all such contracts or obligations for improvements in and additions to said system shall be paid for in money; and any attempt or offer made for the exchange of said bonds for said contract shall be null and void and the payment thereof into the hands of contractors or material men for the improvements and additions aforesaid shall be null and void and shall have no force or effect as against the city of Atlanta, nor as giving title to the holder of said bonds.

"Section 4. The above issue of bonds as authorized by this ordinance shall be put upon the market and sold from time to time in such amounts and at such times as shall be authorized, by the mayor and general council, and not otherwise, and said bonds shall be authorized to be sold only when necessary to pay for work and material as the improvements on the water-works system progresses.

"Section 5. That the proceeds of said bonds shall be devoted to the following purposes: One duplicate main from the river to the new reservoir; construction of additional filters at Hemphill station; construction of clear water and coagulating basins; balance to be used for laying water mains in the city."

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR MUDDY WATER

Continued from Page 1.

next year as it has this year over the consumption of last year and the year previous, the present 30-inch main will not deliver a sufficient amount of water into the reservoir to keep it full. In other words, the pumps at No. 2 station will take it out of the reservoir faster than the pumps at No. 1 station (or river) can deliver it. It is, therefore, necessary to lay another and larger main from the river to the reservoir, which should be not less than 36 inches in diameter. The two mains can be so connected as to discharge into either or both reservoirs."

The Need was Imperative.

In its report to the general council in December, 1905, the water works committee said:

"The first, and most important demand upon us now, is the laying of an additional main (36-inch) from the river station to empty into the new reservoir now in process of construction at Hemphill station, the work on which should be rapidly pushed to completion. The need of this main is imperative."

That same year President Rice said:

"We will be compelled to have a 36-inch main from the river to the new reservoir in addition to the old 30-inch main, which now supplies the present reservoir. This will cost in the neighborhood of $150,000."

To this was added these words from the general manager:

"The greatest trouble we have at this station is the excessive pressure we have to carry on the pumps in the effort to keep the reservoir full of water. This is caused from the condition of the 30-inch discharge main which has been in use since 1893, and has become foul from tubercular in the pipe, and to the deposit of sand and silt in low places."

Last year the demands for a new main from the river were more urgent, and so the matter stood until December, 1906, when a special report was made by the general manager on the condition of affairs at the water works. President Rice made a move to get an issue of water bonds to the amount of $500,000. He made a report to council in which he used these words:

"This issue is absolutely necessary for the safety and comfort of the people. I want now and here to put the public on notice that they will run short of water if the bonds are not issued at once. If I owned the water works I would spend $1,000,000."

On motion of Alderman Harwell the whole board appeared before the city council to urge the issue of the bonds

Call for a Bond Election.

At a meeting of the city council on February 4, a resolution was introduced calling for a water bond election Judge Hillyer, who was present, made a talk for a smaller issue than $500,000

Alderman Key offered an ordinance which reduced the bond issue to $350,000, and provided how and when the money should be expended. This ordinance went to a committee which reported back on February 18.

The bond election had first been set for March 22, but the date had to be changed in order to get Alderman Key's ordinance acted upon. The date was finally made April 9, when the election was held.

On February 18 the Key ordinance, with some of the sections stricken out was passed. The ordinance which caused the delay is given in full elsewhere.

President Rice made a personal appeal to the city council not to postpone action and he used the following memorable words:

"Mark my word. You are going to turn on the faucets this sumumer and find no water. We have done our best and now it's up to you, gentlemen."

Water bonds carried on April 9. The very next day the new water board met with a special council committee to advertise for bids for water pipe. It was believed then that by rushing the work a shortage of water could yet be diverted.

Then it was discovered that the Key ordinance blocked action, for its provisions kept the board from making any attempt to buy water pipe until after the legislature had acted in June.

The whole matter was thus blocked and nothing couuld be done, while the water got lower and lower in the reservoir, for the people were using more than could be pumped from the river. It went down where it couldn't be filtered, and so the people are drinking it muddy.

Remains Brought to Atlanta.

Monticello, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—The remains of Zelda, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Cohen, whose death occurred last night at nine o'clock, were carried to Atlanta today for burial, accompanied by her parents, two brothers, two uncles, Louis Cohen, of Madison, and W. Cohen, of Covington.

Pollen Travels Far.

(From The St. Nicholas.)

The pollen from pine forests often forms a yellow coating on lakes or on the ocean as far as 200 miles from the shore and has been mistaken by peasants for showers of sulphur. The pollen grains of the pine are provided with hollow vesicles, which buoy them up in the air very much on the principle of a box kite.



Hagan's Magnolia Balm,

A liquid preparation for face, neck, arms and hands. Makes the skin like you want it. Does it in a moment. Not sticky or greasy. It's harmless, clean, refreshing. Can't be detected. Use it morning, noon and night, Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall. Sample FREE. Lyon Mfg. Co. 42 S. Fifth St. Brooklyn, N.Y.

Good News For Policy Holders

The election for Trustees in the Mutual Life Insurance Company closed in December last. The canvass of votes which was conducted according to the new laws of the State of New York, lasted four months. The result has recently been announced. The most important fact for the public is that by an overwhelming majority—about three to one—the Trustees named by the Company have been elected. This means that

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

will be managed by the men who corrected the abuses of the past and installed the economies that have accomplished so much, and which will accomplish so much more. It is most reasonable to expect greater benefits as time goes on. Get the latest report of the Company. Get the recent address of the Trustees to policy holders; it is most interesting. Get acquainted with the Mutual Life; it is better to-day than ever. Get its protection while possible.

The Time to Act is NOW.

For the new forms of policies write to
The Mutual Life Insurance Company
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Or R. F. SHEDDEN, Manager,
English-American Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Southern Engraving Co.

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Gentlemen:

We wish to heartily thank you for the painstaking accuracy with which you got out our cut. It is far better than we expected from photo furnished. We will recommend the Southern Engraving Co. to anyone wishing engraving of any kind whatsoever done. Again thanking you for past favors, we beg to remain,

Very Truly,
Farm & Factory

Atlanta Ga.

THEATERS.

"Miss Hobbs" Tonight.

"Miss Hobbs," that sparkling comedy from the pen of Jerome K. Jerome, is the happy selection for this week's offering at the Grand opera house by the George Fawcett Company. The piece is light enough to excuse any hard work on the part of the audience and the lines are sizzling with fun and philosophy.

The story of the play is well known. Miss Hobbs, who has been known to none but Buelah Kingsearl, is the bone of contention between Beulah and her husband, who objects to the queer notions of feminine independence with which the mysterious Miss Hobbs is filling his wife, the climax being a violent quarrel.

In the heat of the trouble Wolff Kingsearl appears on the scene and drops into the story. He, it appears, is an old friend of Percival Kingsearl, Beulah's husband, having been at college with him. He works out a plan of his own to find and subdue this Miss Hobbs, declaring that he will upset her influence by compelling her to fall in love with him.

After seeing her he really does lose his heart to this new thoughtist, who proves to be, instead of the angular and spectacled old maid he had expected, a very bewitching and lovable young girl. He has entered a bet in his book that he will kiss Miss Hobbs within a month. The book is found on her grounds and she hurries to denounce him, going to his yacht with her friend, Miss Millicent Farey.

By a ruse he leads her to believe that the two of them are alone on the yacht drifting out to sea, and he makes use of his opportunity to read her some thoughtful lessons on woman. Among others, he gives her a practical lesson of compelling her to cook supper for both. In the end, as all such stories should, Kingsearl wins his bet and peace is restored in the family.

Miss Wheatley has an excellent opportunity for some splendid light comedy work in the title role, and Mr. Hughston could not have a more agreeable role than that of Wolff Kingsearl. Mr. Hurst will appear as the somewhat impetuous husband and Miss Conroy as his wife, the hysterical, emotional Beulah Kingsearl.

Mr. Frank Craven plays the difficult part of the monocle in love with Miss Farey, and latter part being taken by Miss Phyllis Sherwood. Miss Grace Sherwood will appear as Miss Susan Abbey, proprietress of the family's common sense, and intercessor for everybody and everything, in which she has some exceptional opportunity of which she is said to take best advantage. Mr Fawcett will appear as Charles, Burr Carruth as Captain Sands, and the other members of the company have important roles.

At the Casino.

Advanced vaudeville is the class of attraction for the week beginning Monday at Ponce de Leon's summer theater, the Casino. This class of entertainment has had a strong following in Atlanta and will no doubt attract a great multitude on Monday night.

It has been almost a physical impossibility to secure talent to make up one of these programs because of the fact of the many additional vaudeville houses recently opened and because of the opening of a great many parks in the eastern cities close by New York.

However, the management was fortunate in the selection of a series of numbers, together with moving picture attractions which make up an unusual program of seven acts. The composition of the bill is totally away from the usual run in so much as it is founded on novelty.

There will be a comedy dressing as a sort of dessert, and as a whole it is thought that the bill will be received equally as well as in Birmingham last week. There are three distinctively acrobatic acts. One or these is quite a feature and the other two have been classed with the best that vaudeville affords. The comedy numbers are made up of people who have stood the test with success, while the novelty is to be mighty well demonstrated.

Huston and Company, the evventric jugglers, are one of the herald features, while Rose and Ellis, who do a spectacular jumping act, are also of the head line class. Billy Beard, "the party from the south," who was so well received at the Bijou the opening of last season while star of Haverly's minstrels, is perhaps the best known of all the people. He has crisp, bright, up-to-date monologue, and a selection of new song hits of the topical order, that will probably win for him the immediate good wishes of the audience.

Mitchell and Cain, comedians; McConnell sisters, dancing soubrettes, and the Marriott Twins in feats of endurance, and the moving pictures complete the program. It is going to be interesting to follow this bill from a musical standpoint. For the first time in Atlanta's history the theater is equipped with a perfect orchestra.

Director Matthiessen and fifteen skilled musicians will play all of the incidental and overture music. The director is already rehearsing special numbers to be played while the acrobatic acts are on, and his overture and intermission music will certainly be features of the bill. There has been quite a demand for seats and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine have engaged the entire house for Tuesday night. This takes one of the nine performances away from the general public. The usual schedule will be followed.

Pastime Theater.

This afternoon the new program of vaudeville at the Pastime theater, on Peachtree, goes on, and more than unusual interest is attached to the program of specialties.

During the four months of its existence the management has made every effort to give its large and constantly growing list of patrons a high class and delightful entertainment, and how well it has succeeded one has only to listen at the favorable comments made by its patrons as they leave the theater any afternoon or evening.

The program this week will prove no exception to the general run and the bill is even longer and diversified than ever. Cooled by electric fans, it will be the mecca for hundreds in search of amusement and a cooling spot during the coming sultry days.

As top liners for the week the dashing Claasen sisters, the soubrettes who have made a hit throughout the summer park circuit and have been declared the successors to the Barrison sisters who made such a sensation in New York several years ago.

Miss De May, the most graceful rope jumper on the vaudeville stage, will follow in a number of new and novel dances both with her skipping rope and without.

That youthful and diminutive monologuist, Earl Whitcomb, age 4, will be sure to create a sensation. Born in a theatrical family, he has been on the stage all of his life. His act is cute and clever.

Miss Mazie Whitcomb, age 10, is the neatest toe and skirt dancer seen at this playhouse this season. Her act is sure to be a hit.

Al McDonald, the monarch of minstrelsy, will follow with a black face monologue which will convulse his audience. He is both eccentric and entertaining.

Miss Ann Steinborn will bring the unusually long but highly entertaining bill to a close with a series of illustrated sentimental ballads.

RETAIL MERCHANTS TO MEET.

Georgia Retail Merchants to Gather at Warm Springs.

Columbus, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—The annual meeting of the Georgia Retail Merchants' Association will be held Tuesday at Warm Springs. Topics of general interest to the retail merchants will be discussed, among them the proposed changes in garnishment laws in Georgia and the proposed parcels post law that is pending in the national congress.

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Be sure that you do not pay any one else.
CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

ATLANTA, GA., July 8, 1907.

To sum up: The livest Fourth o' July in history was the deadliest.

They say that at Sagamore Hill you can cut the silence with an oyster-knife.

The consolation is—if you melt during this summer, you won't freeze next spring.

Perhaps it is this "state prohibition" talk which is muddying the water in Atlanta.

This is the season when even the ice trust enjoys a mint julep and a free palmetto fan.

"Another Kentucky county has gone 'dry,'" says an exchange.
Short on rain, eh?

Well, women made the flags for the old-time regiments, and why shouldn't they wear the colors?

Instead of placing Mayor Schmitz in the penitentiary, why not toss him to Japan as a peace offering?

If all the newspaper potraits of John D. Rockefeller are correct likenesses, he ought to be there!

Fire destroyed a Standard Oil plant in Mississippi. But Standard Oil is mightily on the firing line just now.

And Rockefeller thought his trial would be deferred until the summons came to appear at the final judgment bar!

We need a good forest reserve for the benefit of the presidential candidates who may want to take to the woods.

An exchange speaks of "Another serious killing in Virginia." Come to think of it, "killings" are generally quite serious.

If these angry Chinese gentlemen don't quit sending firebrands to us, we'll whirl in and boycott all the Chinese laundries.

Mr. Carnegit admits that the millennium is not at hand. He prefers ten years more of strenuous life before he strikes it.

A Wisconsin man rocked the boat with his mother-in-law in it. Afterwards the old lady went home and wrote his obituary.

Mars is now so near the earth it is feared that a few more Panama canal officials may resign and accept higher positions.

Foraker says that having taken his stand, nothing can move him. But he'd better not be on the grandstand when Taft takes another tumble.

The president doesn't say the big college presidents are nature-fakirs, and yet they frequently go wrong when teaching the young idea how to shoot.

A Texas exchange says: "We are now enjoying perfect summer weather."
Has the place where Texas says the oil men are going broke loose in Texas?

Brother Rockefeller may console himself with the reflection that we even detect spots on the sun. But how he must deplore the fact that that ancient luminary doesn't fire up a Standard Oil!

ELIMINATE THE PISTOL "TOTER."

It is safe to assume that the majority of 1,240 convicts now serving terms in the Georgia penitentiary for taking or attempting to take human life were tempted to their deadly work by the presence of a pistol in the hip pocket. To crush the evil in its shell, therefore, the authorities should be more vigilant, energetic and persistent in the execution of the statute forbidding the carrying of concealed weapons. The Constitution has repeatedly and urgently impressed upon the officers of the law the need of beginning at the root of the trouble, and securing such punishment of those who illegally carry hidden weapons, as will have the necessary and deterrent effect.

The bloody record of the past year, as shown by the report of the prison commission, to which The Constitution has directed attention, will give law-abiding citizens a very unpleasant shock. It was shown that Georgia now has in convict garb 935 prisoners who have actually taken human life, and that the number of such prisoners has been augmented by 213 in one year, facts which impel the belief that more drastic measures should be taken to safeguard the lives of the state's citizens. These figures do not take into consideration the numerous cases of murderous assault in which the assailant escaped without punishment. Were these added, the sum total would be even more ominous.

The Washington Post in discussing this subject exclaims:

Given a fool who is a coward and an egotist, and then make this creature drunk, and put a pistol in his pocket, and the chances are seven of a possible ten that there will be murder in that fellow's haunts before midnight.

A measure to lessen the evil of pistol "toting" has been suggested by The Columbia State, which believes that a check should be put upon the number of pistols manufactured and sold. The State would make "pistol toting" an expensive luxury. Recognizing the right of a man to keep a gun of imposing proportions in his home for its protection, it would seek to prevent the sale of smaller pocket weapons, which are carried concealed about the person and which do not come into sight until the moment when their deadly work is accomplished.

The legislature of Georgia might well consider the advisability of putting further restrictions upon the importation and sale of small arms and their distribution among the vicious, ignorant and irresponsible class of citizens. The ease with which cheap pistols can be secured from pawn shops is another very serious menace to the life and tranquillity of every community in which these shops abound.

The leniency with which officers of the law seem to look upon the carrying of concealed weapons is as dangerous to society as would be a policy which allowed the mentally unsound to rove over the state at their own sweet will until they actually committed violence.

The carrying of concealed weapons is illegal; it is opposed to common sense as well as to the printed statutes. This evil should be stamped out now. When every officer who is charged with the enforcement of police regulations exerts himself to see that it is stopped, and is not influenced by the reputation or condition of the law breaker, a better state of affairs will be brought about in Georgia, in South Carolina and in every other state, north or south, where this evil has been prevalent.

Georgia will not then be afflicted with the men who, having hate in their hearts and a pistol in their pocket, load up on cheap liquor and go out to add another to the pitiable list of homicides which have brought the state into disrepute and sent over 50 per cent of the present inmates to the penitentiary.

Senator Tillman's Challenge.

When Benamin R. Tillman assumes to speak for the state of South Carolina, we have nothing to say. There are enough journalistic critics in the Palmetto State to warn the country when that belligerent soul exceeds the bounds of his constituents' approval.

When the fire-eater from South Carolina, who swallows a whirlwind for breakfast and uses brimstone for an appetizer, poses as a representative of southern sentiment and an exemplar of southern doctrines, we must enter an emphatic denial.

The latest eruption from the "tumultuous and agonizing bowels" of this volcano man, as his former associate, Senator Carmack, might aptly characterize him, is a defy to Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, delivered in Jackson, Mich., to fight a duel. It is not stated whether the weapons were to be pitchforks or cannon. The proceedings did not reach that stage. The latter would probably have better served the purpose of the doughty senator from South Carolina, for the statesman who affronted his honor is of ample and imposing proportions and nothing but a gun of big caliber could so completely demolish him as to satisfy the volcano man's honor.

But the senator from Iowa, who would have had the choice of weapons under the rules of the game which the senator from South Carolina insists is still the mode of settling disputes in the south, absolutely and pointedly refused to fight.

"Poltroon," said Senator Tillman. "He is even afraid of my trusty pitchfork. Coward!" repeated the senator, turning impressively to the newspaper men and the camera brigade, which had then filed into the lobby of the Ostego hotel. "In South Carolina he could not associate with gentlemen."

The senator from Iowa retreated, completely subdued by the blazing orb of the fighting senator and overcome by his own woeful ignorance of the ways in which they settle such things in the south.

Whenever the senator from South Carolina is advertised to make a speech in a northern town, his advance agent skillfully inserts a line to the effect that the police force has been strengthened to insure the senator's protection, and the citizens' committee of safety will be on guard to preserve order. Then when the senator arrives he is met by a strong guard of mounted police and escorted to his hotel. The parade does not cost the senator anything and the whole town is put on notice that he has arrived.

Al Wilson is not so clever nor so economical. The $40,000 which the senator from South Carolina will make on his lecture contract before the opening of congress in December will be clear profit. There will be no expense for advertising.

Just to think how much more impressive the colloquy would have been had it occurred in some more conspicuous place than the lobby of the Hotel Ostego, as, for instance, the cloak room or the open floor of the United States senate chamber, where occurred that memorable set-to between the pitchfork senator and the junior senator from South Carolina, the Hon. John L. McLaurin.

"The devil takes care of his own," says a Boston exchange.

Well, he has a big job on his hands, for, in the language of the old deacon, "The earth covers a good deal of ground."

Lessons in Municipal Advertising.

The American business man, individually and in the mass, is waking up to the value of advertising. What is more to the point, cities as well as citizens are realizing that the municipality which does not indulge, sanely and discriminately, in publicity, writes its own death-warrant or enlists in the army of stagnation, while its more enterprising neighbors are making perceptible forward strides.

Cities other than Atlanta are actively prosecuting publicity propagandas, spending money and time and brains to the end that their population and their material wealth may be increased. St. Paul, Minn., has just organized a publicity bureau which will, within the next three years, spend $150,000 in advertising that city. Kansas City is adopting similar measures, with possibly a broader scope. Rochester has formed a "Greater Rochester" league, composed of the leading business men of the city, and they will spare neither money nor energy in exploiting the resources and advantages of the up-state metropolis.

In the far west, they carry the thing to scientific dimensions. Los Angeles, Portland, Denver, Salt Lake City—practically all the western municipalities of large and small importance—have for many years conducted systematic publicity campaigns. Many of the western states maintain similar movements, and it is to this activity that the remarkably quick and stable development of the west is largely attributable.

Coming south, five cities outside of Atlanta stand out in bold relief as substantial advocates of intelligent publicity. In Nashville, Lynchburg, Charleston, Houston, and Montgomery—not to mention the more ambitious projects of New Orleans—organizations are incessantly at work preaching to the capital and the labor of the country the virtues of their respective communities.

The day of municipal advertising, moreover, is barely in its infancy. As the industrial wealth of the nation develops and competition becomes more intense, the wide-awake city and state will put renewed energy in their efforts to attract population and investment.

Bearing these facts in mind, Georgia and Atlanta should recognize that they are merely in the first chapters of their mission to "build up the waste places," and that they are going to encounter abundant competition in the task.

It is explained that the South Carolina soldiers were not in the recent Jamestown riot. Of course we knew they'd blame the whole business on Kentucky.

Bryan says Rockefeller should be in the penitentiary, but no one has heard the oily brother singing the old-time revival hymn, "There's room for me—there's room for me!"

No wonder that in England they are planning motor car races like horse racing. It is a sort of memorial of the horses, killed off by the motor cars.

Reports coming in indicate that the glorious Fourth sent hundreds to glory.

"Just From Georgia."

The Way o' the World.

I.

It's the way o' the world, my masters,
From the bloomin' spring to the fall:
When the toiler dies by the roadside
They give him a grave—that's all!

II.

There, in the dusty silence:
"Well, he fell, as the leaves must fall!"
Dead, on the world's great highway,
They give him a grave—that's all!

III.

Ye that have fed on the honey—
Who gave him only the gall,
When the toiler dies by the roadside
Ye give him a grave—that's all!

* * * * *

Compliment to Atlanta Author.

Some time since Mr. Joseph W. Humphries, of Atlanta, contributed to The Constitution a love lyric entitled "Deedee's Hands," which was copied far and wide. Recently it has been translated into Spanish, and is soon to be published as a song. This is recognition of merit from far away. But Mr. Humphries' songs sing themselves, and appeal to musicians everywhere.

* * * * *

Blaze On!

Blaze, Sun! with all your fires
An' scorch us, soon an' late!
Ye poets, string your lyres—
Ye liars, dig your bait!

* * * * *

Billville Obituary.

"He didn't quite live out the usual time of folks in this here settlement, but took his flight quite early; but we reckon he got there all right—if the devil didn't set fire to his wings on the way."

* * * * *

"Good Times on the Way."

When I wuz lookin' solemn
Maria'd allus say:
"They ain't no use in grievin'—
Good times air on the way!

"Thar'll be more cash fer cotton—
More 'taters, corn an' hay;
A brighter day is breakin'—
Good times air on the way!"

To save my soul I never
Could glimpse that brighter day;
But still she'd sing forever:
"Good times air on the way!"

An' yit, they come! An', fellers,
I had no word to say!
But now I've j'ined the chorus:
"Good times air on the way!"

* * * * *

The Old-Time Settlers.

"The old times wuz good times, wuzn't they?"

"You bet they wuz!"

"But these new times is mighty good!"

"No, sir! They ain't wuth a darn. I've got the rheumatism, an' I can't keep up with 'em!"

* * * * *

Up-to-date in Billville.

"Here, Bill, take the shotgun an' kill us a dozen or two birds for Molly's new Sunday hat, then run to the store an' trade a basket of eggs for some red ribbons. They'll never have it to say that a gal o' mine warn't in style!"

* * * * *

All's Well!

What care we for the weather—
The lack of ice and snow?
The peach is hangin' rosy
An' the melon layin' low!

* * * * *

At the Gate Celestial.

"But you raised the price of oil on the poor, didn't you?"

"I did," replied the oil king, meekly, "but just think of what the coal trust did to them!"

"Well, you'll find the coal trust in the basement, where the steam heater is. Just take the down-going elevator!"

* * * * *

Brighter Days.

I.

Ever singin' of this song:
"Brighter days are comin' 'long!"
Rainbows in the storm above—
Earth in all the light of love!
Ever singin' that old song:
"Brighter days are comin' 'long!"

II.

Right will triumph over wrong—
"Brighter days are comin' 'long!"
In the city's sordid strife,
In the lowly ways of life,
Somewhere right shall bloom o'er wrong—
"Brighter days are comin' 'long!"

* * * * *

It Was the Goat.

"How is it, Billy, you didn't come to school yesterday," said the old-field school teacher, "and you're late this morning?"

"I couldn't help it," said Billy. "The goat chawed up my spellin' book!"

* * * * *

Fatal "13."

"This," says an eastern poet, "is my thirteenth volume of verse."

Mercy! And "13" is the unlucky limit!

* * * * *

Billville at the Seashore.

The town poet of Billville honors the ocean with this rhyme:—

"Went to the seashore
Where the water was a-sloshin';
Molly bought a bathin' suit
An' we uns went in washin'!"

F. L. S.

C. H. LOWE DIES AT AMERICUS.

He Was the Assistant Manager of The Times-Recorder.

Americus, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Clifford Holmes Lowe died this afternoon, the end following a period of six weeks' severe illness. Frequent rallies induced hope of ultimate recovery, but the end could not be stayed. Mr. Lowe was 26 years of age, and for some time has been assistant manager of The Times Recorder. Socially and in business circles he was universally esteemed, and his death causes sadness throughout Americus. He is survived by his wife, of one year, who was Miss Perry, of this city.

A. B. & A. CONDUCTOR DIES.

Remains of Conductor Griffin Were Shipped to Atlanta.

Fitzgerald, July 7.—(Special.)—William Lowndes Griffin, one of the oldest conductors on the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railroad, died of typhoid fever at his home on South Grant street in this city Saturday. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his departure. The funeral was held at the house at 5:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and the body was shipped to Atlanta that night.

LETTERS FROM PEOPLE.

The Reduction of Railroad Rates.

Editor Constitution: As an old citizen of Atlanta, and of Georgia, I feel a deep interest in the action of the Georgia railroad commission in reducing the passenger rates of our railroads to such an extent as will, I think, materially and injuriously decrease their income. It is unquestionably true that the railroads have done more to develop and build up this great country and contribute to the strength and permanency of our government than all the combined. We have with us here at home evidences of it in the wonderful development of Atlanta from a forest wild to a beautiful and rapidly growing city of about 125,000 inhabitants and the great development and increase of population throughout our state. This is only one of many instances in this great country of their usefulness and necessity.

Now, notwithstanding all this, I do not think that they should have unlimited control to the extent of oppression and undue discrimination. To prevent this, under the constitution and laws of Georgia, a railroad commission has been established, consisting of only three members, whose duty it is to make reasonable and just rates of freight and passenger tariffs, etc., and report to the governor. There seems to be no appeal except to the legislature. This is a very broad power, and certainly should be exercised with extreme caution, for under it such exactions and requirements from the railroads might be made as to prevent the building of new lines and even the non-use of lines already built. It is certain that capital will not be invested in enterprises which do not pay, and railroads will not be operated whose incomes are so reduced by law as not to pay the necessary expenses. They should be treated by the state, as far as practicable, like other corporations.

I have no ipterest in, and am not employed by, any railroad and am not personally familiar with the financial status of our railroads except through their own reports. It occurs to me, however, that a reduction of about 33 1-3 per cent per mile for passenger rates would be unjust, when it appears that the roads are not now realizing the uniform rate of 3 cents a mile by reason of interchangeable mileage books, charity rates, rates for state and county fairs, religious and secret order meetings, conventions, movements of military on special occasions, Confederate Veterans' rates, home-seekers' rates, summer excursion rates, etc., and especially when it is doubtful if the increased travel would justify it, as the expense of managing and operating has increased wonderfully.

Another very grave consideration is that there is a constant demand for better accommodations and better service, which will cost large sums. In addition to this the roads are constantly sued for damages which involves heavy expense, and have recently lost largely by accidents. It strikes me that it is true, as the managers of the roads say, they cannot operate their passenger service satisfactorily with profit at a reduction from the present tariff. I observe, too, that many of the roads borrow large sums of money and have been forced to issue stock which required other security. This is not usual with parties who are in a prosperous condition.

Another idea occurs to me, and that is that too much control of private business affairs by national and state governments is antagonistic to the principles of a republican government. If once under headway there is no telling where it will stop. This is a very serious matter and deserves the most careful consideration. If the government takes absolute control of the railroads then it would, practically, have control of all business enterprises and freedom and independent action on the part of citizens would be gone. When increase in population and travel shall come then will it be time enough to commence a system of reduction in rates. I think this is a matter which very deeply concerns our people, especially the laboring classes.

W. L. CALHOUN.

Atlanta, Ga., July 6, 1907.

BANKHEAD READY FOR TOGA.

It Is Regarded that Alabama Contest Is Settled.

Montgomery, Ala., July 7.—(Special.)—John H. Bankhead has engaged headquarters at the Exchange hotel where he will remain until the vote is taken this week for United States senator to succeed the late Senator Morgan. It is regarded that the matter is settled and he will be elected by an overwhelming majority. So far as can be determined Jesse Stallings, of Birmingham, the only other candidate, is not making any canvass and does not seem to be seriously in the fight. The election on senator will take place about Thursday it is thought.

BABYLONIAN LETTERS.

Ancient Domesticities, Business and Strikes—Marks of Civilization.

All deductions made, however, these epistolary records of the age of the Jewish exile are well worth reading, says The London Saturday Review. They serve to enforce the lesson that human life is much the same at all times and in all places, provided it is led in a civilized community. Human wants and even the expression of them do not vary much.

The letters, like all others in the cuneiform script, were written on clay tablets, which were inclosed in a clay envelope bearing the address. There were already complaints that work was insufficiently paid. A brewer, for instance, writes to say that "after I have made forty-one casks of one-year-old beer and twelve casks of old beer in four months in the cellar adjoining that of Rimut-Bau, one mana of silver is too little." Another writer protests: "In the matter of the money which my father has sent, the money which has been paid for the dates is too little. Let my father speedily send two names of silver in addition, or I shall gain nothing on the transaction." The workmen were frequently paid in kind; sometimes, however, a lump sum of money was paid down, out of which the artisan was expected to find his own food. One letter casts a rather lurid light on the relations between the employers and employed. The writer states that a workman had gone blind, and that consequently his pay must be stopped and his place taken by someone else. Between the state of society reflected in this letter and the workmen's compensation bill the distance is considerable. In another letter we are told that a strike is threatened, and for the very efficient, but very Oriental, reason that the workmen had not received their pay. "All the stonemasons," it is said, "have been uttering discontent, saying: 'He oppresses us; none gives us our pay for the months Sivan or Tammuz.' Let my lord command that they be paid, for they are growing very threatening."

Ladies, as might be supposed, appear them was a careful housewife who impresses upon her husband to "put the meat which has been sent you into salt; but if you are not ready to do so give it to Nazir after the ninth day." Another is equally characteristic. "Why, pray, am I and my daughters to pass the time thirsting for a letter from you? Now gather your wits together and then, by Samas, observe! Why, pray, has Baluballit taken away all my dates? When I spoke to Bel-upahhir about it he answered, 'See, your dates belong to Bel-uballit,' but Bel-uballit has not given me back a single one. When I told them that the dates were our own produce they said to me, 'Get you gone and speak to the son of Dukuru about it. When I spoke to them a second time they said, 'Go away and call on the gods.'"

FORMER GOVERNOR NORTHEN DISCUSSES RACE PROBLEM

FORMER Governor W. J. Northen, who was the orator at the Fourth of July celebration at Montclair, New Jersey, discussed the race problem in its various phases. The address of the ex-governor, only a brief summary of which was carried by the press, was as follows:

"These two peoples, the white and the negro, are as distinct in racial elements, racial traits, personal characteristics and racial tastes, as the extremes of all the races can suggest or imply.

"The question, north and south, is, what are we to do, what can we do, under these difficult conditions to obtain and make steadfast the fullest possible harmony between these two distinctly different people, in the fullest possible freedom the general conditions will allow?

"Before I advance further, in order that I may be altogether fair to the negro,—I shall endeavor to be fair to the end—let me state some things fundamental and to be remembered, while we attempt the solution of the problem.

"First, the negro is in no sense responsible as an original factor, for the ills that have come to the American people because of his residence in our community. He did not come to our shores of his own free will and of his own accord. He was abducted from his home, chained and dragged aboard slave ships and trading vessels and brought to our shores under his protest and through the greatest iniquity that has ever cursed the American people.

"Second—We are paying the penalties that are consequent upon the negro's freedom occurring at a time when the nation was stirred by war and blood and crime. At emancipation he was untutored and unguarded and allowed to roam the fields and country at large. Later, under reconstruction, he turned his liberty into license, in crimes that entailed wholesale slaughter and violence. It is not his fault that he was left to the promptings and instincts of his wild and destructive nature without hindrance and without restraint.

"Third—If in these conditions he was made a part of the body politic with all the power of the ballot and the influence of a citizen, no charge can be laid at his door if evil and crime in abundance have resulted. It was the act of the nation.

"If these three statements are true and make the resultant a problem, it must be the white man's problem, and not the problem of the negro. The negro is not responsible for its beginning.

"Every free-born American citizen who is a lineal descendant of the original settlers of New Jersey or Georgia, Massachusetts or South Carolina, or any other of the thirteen original colonies, is either directly or remotely descended from people who endorsed and encouraged the iniquitous slave trade and the subsequent dealings in human beings as merchandise and chattels. From all these sins the negro is entirely free and the white men of the nation, the entire nation, are responsible. The settlers in the thirteen original colonies have scattered the negroes into every state in the union. Wherever they go they carry the problem of the races, demanding solution, dependent in its difficulties primarily upon the relative number of each race in the community in question. In Nevada there are 35,000 white people and 134 negroes. In Georgia are 1,181,000 white people and 1,035,000 negroes. Of all the states Nevada, having the least number of negroes, should have the least difficulty in the solution. As Georgia has a larger number of negroes than any other state in the union, it would seem that Georgia would have the greatest difficulty in effecting a solution. If this basis of solution is correct, Nevada would have only four-tenths of 1 per cent of difficulty, while Georgia would have 88 per cent of trouble.

"A close study of these figures and others like them would necessarily compel the conclusion that Nevada could not be expected to outline an acceptable policy for the adjustment of relations in Georgia, as the problem in Nevada is not at all the problem in Georgia. The same thing can be as forcefully said of all the states, north and south, if put in comparison. If such comparison is made as to race troubles in the states named and others, north and south, terminating in violence, bloodshed, criminal assaults and lynchings, the results by comparison would astonish many who are not now informed.

"More important than the statements just made is the consideration that the white people and the negroes in Nevada did not undergo the violent shock that came to the white people and the negroes in Georgia immediately after the war. Antagonisms and bitterness and hate were then engendered in Georgia and at the south that caused a separation of the races that has grown wider and wider apart.

"After the war the negroes were promptly made citizens. Since that day the negro at the south has been determined to oppose, politically, everything he believes the white man wants. He is a republican, an independent or what-not, just so he may oppose and fight anything he knows the white man advocates. To this the white man will not submit in patient endurance without striking back in kind. The negro's politics has strained his relations and largely hindered his opportunities at the south.

"In addition to this spirit of intense opposition, born in politics as just stated, a greater element of our problem is that we find ourselves in the midst of large numbers of negroes who are ignorant and vicious, grossly immoral, self-assertive and almost entirely unrestrained. For these conditions the people at the south do not hold themselves altogether responsible. It is a great mistake to believe that there is no kind of harmony between the better elements of the races in Georgia and at the south. Quite the contrary is true. The good class of negroes is intelligent, progressive and resourceful. Its religion is not a sham. Its education has not spoiled it and its devotion to duty is not inspired by the 'loaves and fishes.' Its ideals are good, its social standards are high and its life wholesome and elevating. It has been lifted from heathen darkness to its present attainments by the power of the grace of God. If all American negroes were of this class there would be no 'negro problem.'

"It will be best for all parties if the white man, strong and dominant, will look seriously and sympathetically at the weaker and dependent race, and seeing him just as he is, intelligently set about aiding him. This is just what we have begun to do in Georgia upon a plan based entirely upon our local conditions, as in my judgment all other people must be allowed to do.

"Before we entered upon our plan in Georgia there were some things fundamental that were necessary to be settled between the races at the beginning. There is a chemistry of fire, air and gunpowder, that may result in serious explosions if it is not properly understood and wisely handled.

"All history shows that no two races approaching in any degree equality in numbers can live peaceably together unless intermarriage takes place, or the one becames dependent upon the other. Miscegnation by law will never take place at the south. That may be accepted as an established fact, and settled beyond question, and for all time to come. Intermarriage at the south need not be argued a moment. Unless the south breaks the record of all history, there is only one alternative left, and that is the negro must be dependent, in a measure at least, upon the white man, as he cannot hope to dominate him. God's efforts to keep Israel pure is one o the most interesting studies of scripture.

"This basis of actio nwas notably accepted in an address delivered in my city by Dr. Booker T. Washington, and loudly applauded by the large number of negroes he was addressing.

"The negro in Georgia has now put himself as a dependent upon this superior race by his own public, general and voluntary statement. The white people of Georgia would be grossly recreant if this acknowledged confidence and this trust, if they did not give the assurance that every individual black man, with his family, shall be absolutely sure that he will receive justice, in his civil rights, his industrial relations, his educational opportunities and his moral and spiritual interests. This the people in Georgia have publicly proclaimed. All that we now need in order to work out our problem slowly and surely is the sympathy, and not the criticism of those who do not still understand the great hindrances that are yet in our way.

"In Georgia we are free to announce that all men, irrespective of color, race or condition, shall be equally exempt from punishment, until guilt has been duly ascertained and declared, and to further announce that nothing but authentic justice can be called public justice, or is public justice, either in law or in fact. Anything outside of authentic justice as found in lynching and the riotous savagery of mobs, is as much condemned by the people in my state as in any state in the union or in any section of the nation. Lawnessness on the part of white men is as severely censured and condemned as lawlessness and violence by negroes. With us there can be no aristocracy of crime. A white fiend is as much to be dreaded as a black brute. In Georgia we insist that the white man and negro are to be always equal before the law.

"Second, while we deny and disallow social equality, we are quite as free to grant and defend the negro's fullest rights in industrial and business opportunities. I do not believe that there are now twenty-five capable and trustworthy negroes in my state today out of employment who could not get work in fifteen minutes if they wanted it. Negroes have access to all the trades and all the professions as barbers, mechanics, artisans, masons, lawyers, dentists, etc. They are not prevented from work by labor unions. Such distinctions between the races would not be approved by our people.

"Third—While we demand and will always positively enforce the requirement that the negro shall have separate schools and separate educational institutions, we are quite willing to provide that they shall have equal advantages with the white people for primary education under our public school system. Indeed, their educational opportunities are in advance of those of the white man, in that the white people pay by far the greater bulk of the taxes, while the schools for the races are the same in character and advantage.

"Some would-be friends of the negroes, as it seems to me, have made mistakes in attempting to educate the negro outside of his environment and away from his opportunities. If the negro is made industrially capable and industrially reliable the people at the south would rather have his service than such as could be rendered by any other people upon the earth. But it is possible that the kind of education to which he has been encouraged in some quarters has given him a feeling of self-sufficiency, that has lifted him entirely out of his place among the people who would be more than glad to use him, with profit to himself, if he were only willing to serve.

"Whilst the negro is in no way responsible for the beginning of the problem, he is most criminally responsible for its wicked continuance. There is not a single negro from among the one million in my state who does not fully understand the villany of the outrages that are sometimes committed by their people. This responsibility is upon them and upon them solely. We expect to so hold them until they are controlled, properly punished and made obedient to law. In this effort the better negroes are now rendering most helpful service and counsel. We have lawless whites as well as lawless negroes, as have all the other states. When these two elements mix in Georgia, as elsewhere, we have the spectacle of settling the race problem by blood.

"Representing a body from the very best citiens of my city, I have personally canvassed nearly one hundred counties in my state. In these several counties we have organized into committees large numbers of the best white citizens, who will undertake locally the adjustment of the relations of the races and the proper control of the lawless and disorderly of both races. Later these committees will associate with themselves members of the law-abiding, good negroes in the several communities. The very best citizens in my state are taking position with the committees and the spirit of all the people is more hopeful and the solution of the problem is beginning.

"The secretive disposition of the better negro is giving way before his sense of responsibility to the community, and they are doing well in the delivery of their criminals to the officers of the law.

"During the present session of our legislature we hope to see enacted stringent and wholesome laws against vagrancy and idleness, so that we can put to work all the indolent and vicious—the classes from which all our criminals now come.

"We will not solve this great and vexing problem in a day or a year, but it is our problem and we will handle it wisely, with purpose, with vigor and with results. We must save the negro or it is plain his wickedness and his crimes will destroy the state. Our patriotism, our humanity and our Christianity, all compell us to righteous effort for the solution of this problem."

TURN OVER NEW WING MONDAY.

New Wing of Alabama State Capitol Is Complete.

Montgomery, Ala., July 7.—(Special.)—While the new wing of the state capitol is complete it will not be turned over until Monday, a meeting of the capitol commission having been called for noon of that day. Architect Lockwood has received or indicated intention so to do and there is little else to do. It is very pretty and the members of the legislature will be glad to see it complete.

Care of the Teeth.

To have pretty, strong teeth is, or should be, an important matter to all women, and if through neglect as a child discolorations and fillings are in evidence, the problem is a difficult one.

Of all the rules and regulations laid down by experts and all the powders and washes on the market or to be made at home none is so important as regular care. If a child has been brought up to brush her teeth regularly and often, and continues to do so, she would need nothing but clear water to have "pearls" of which novelist discant. But acids, more or less harmless, and bleaches are expected in later years to make up for lack of attention in the past and often in the present.

Astonishingly few persons know how to brush their teeth. This may seem a remarkable statement, but one may demonstrate it the next time a brush is used. It is rubbed across the teeth, instead of up and down, and a moment's thought will show that rubbing across will clear the middle or flat surface, but the edges or curves are left absolutely untouched, runs a valuable article in The New York Evening Telegram. The motion should always be from the gums down to the tips on the upper jaw, and from the gums up on the lower. In this way and this way only are particles removed from between the teeth and the whole surfave gone over. Added to this dental floss should be used—soft [illegible] silk that is drawn back and forth between the teeth at the base, b[illegible] out obstructions too small or too [illegible] for any brush to reach. Floss [illegible] be used after each meal and al[illegible] night. Many a dentist's bill [illegible] be saved in this way.

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Interest compounded allowed in our
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
On and After January 1st, 1907.
THE NEAL BANK
E. H. THORNTON, President — W. F. MANRY, Vice-President
H. G. CALDWELL, Cashier — F. M. BERRY, Assistant Cashier

ABOUT COTTON GOODS FEDERAL AGENT TALKS

WILLIAM WHITTAM, JR., of Washington, D. C., special agent abroad of the department of commerce and labor and a man who has given much special study to the work of expanding foreign markets for cotton goods, was in Atlanta last week as a member of the party accompanying Edward F. Buchanan from New York.

"There is one county in England," said Mr. Whittam, "the county of Lancashire, 50 miles long and 30 miles wide, which manufactures more cotton fabrics than the entire southern states. England leads the world in the output of cotton goods. That country exports over 70 per cent of all the cotton goods which enter into the export trade. She exports more cotton textiles than America manufactures.

"It will require many generations for the United States to overtake England. If we ever do. That country has built up a trade, has developed a system of doing business, has created a market for her goods that insures her preeminence in this field and guarantees her supremacy at least for a long time to come.

"On the royal exchange at Manchester it is not only possible for merchants to purchase all the cotton goods needed in their business, but on the two days in the week on which the exchange is open for business a mill owner may in the course of the morning's trading purchase any piece of machinery needed for his plant or equip it entirely.

"Manchester takes about 10 per cent of all the raw material imported into England and in order to compete with Liverpool the merchants and manufacturers of that city constructed at a cost of $75,000,000 a ship canal that would permit ocean vessels to come entirely up to the city and unload their cargoes."

Mr. Whittam was formerly the editor of The American Cotton Manufacturer, published at Charlotte, N. C. He has studied mill conditions and cotton production in the southern states and takes a comprehensive view of the subject. In developing the relation between cotton production and manufacture he said:

"The south should strive to dominate the field of cotton manufacturing as we now do in the field of production. The southern states of the American union now produce so large a proportion of the world's raw cotton as to control the selling price in all other countries. However, we still lag far behind our greatest foreign competitor. The south has vastly increased its total number of spindles in the last decade and a half, but the Lancashire area of Great Britain has added over 10,000,000 spindles in the last four years. This is a larger number of spindles than the south has after twenty years of effort, more than France, Germany and India. This development has taken place in a manufacturing section 4,000 miles distant from the source of the raw supply."

To Secure Foreign Trade.

Discussing the need of improved transportation facilities to transport goods direct from southern ports to foreign markets, Mr. Whittam said:

"Today cotton, cotton seed products, naval stores and the products of other southern merchandise intended for European ports are sent to New York, thence to one of the European ports and from there transshipped to their destination. It will require energy and active cooperation to persuade ship owners to establish regular lines of steamers from ports like Savannah and Charleston and Galveston to European ports

"To overcome our admitted lack of commercial machinery to effect a world-wide distribution of our cotton goods, a firm should be formed having offices in Manchester and New York, which would sell American goods direct to the shipping houses in England. The question of credit would then be settled. Goods would be shipped direct to their destination from New York. Gradually, as British 'shippers' found they could supply their requirements here, they would establish branch offices in our textile cities and our commercial future would be assured

How Manchester Does Business.

"Great Britain exports every year more yards of cotton cloth than our American mills produce for both home and outside trade. Over six billion yards expresses the volume of English foreign trade in cotton goods each twelve months. Nor does a comparison of values afford us any cause for self-congratulation. During the calendar year ending December, 1906, Great Britain exported cotton manufactures to the value of 484 million dollars. The United States, during the same period, sent out only 43 million dollars worth. Not only so, but in that twelve months our trade decreased over 13 million dollars, while English trade increased 37 million dollars.

"Of immense importance is the concentration of the trade in the Lancashire district. Everything that can possibly be needed in every process of manufacturing is at hand and can be obtained quickly. Manchester is the business center and the work of manufacturing and distributing are divorced completely, the 'home trading house' standing between the maker and the retailer, while 'shipping houses,' so called, act in like manner as middlemen between the mills and foreign purchaser. All these houses have their offices in Manchester, and the royal exchange is in the very heart of the city, where practically the whole of England's great home and foreign cotton trading is done. Practically every mill in the country has its representative there each Tuesday and Friday, the two principal market days. The yarn spinner sells and the weaver buys his yarn 'on change.' Machinery agents, supply dealers, yarn and cloth agents congregate on the floor to the number of five or six thousand for two or three hours on market days.

Economy in Operation.

"It is a magnificent system of economizing in expense of distribution. Consider an example: The representative of a 'shipping house' wishes to fill an order for printed calicoes. 'On change' he finds many weavers of this class of goods. The goods are purchased in the gray. He next finds a 'printer,' and bargains with him as to price, pattern and delivery. The weaver then turns to the spinner and purchases the yarn to make the order, which when completed is shipped by the weaver to the printer, who in turn delivers it to the shipper's warehouse, where the lot is examined, labeled, folded, packed, etc., by men who thoroughly understand the tariff requirements of the countries to which the goods are to be shipped, as well as the requirements of the purchaser abroad.

"So far as spinners and weavers go, Manchester business is done on practically a cash basis, terms being 2 1-2 per cent off, fourteen days. It is safe to say that not 5 per cent of English cotton manufacturers are directly engaged in foreign trade, and these are firms of long standing, making fancy goods and specialties."

"You mean the shipping houses attend to the distribution of the manufactured products," the interviewer suggested.

"That is it," he replied. "The shippers have salesmen covering the territory, just as we do in this country. Branch offices are also established at convenient points. The maker of the merchandize turns out the finished product, the shipper then distributes the goods. He takes upon himself the extension of long credits, sometimes as great as twelve months, takes charge of the packing, invoicing and all such details. The plan works admirably."

YOUNG LADIES IN A RUNAWAY

BOTH LADIES WERE INJURED

In a Runaway Accident Yesterday at Monticello Miss Hill Was Severely Injured, and Miss Pennington Had Collar Bone Broken.

Monticello, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—A runaway accident, which came very near being fatal, occurred this morning on Covington road, while Miss Ruth Hill and her guest, Miss Lillie Pennington, of Covington, were out driving.

In some way the horse became frightened and began to run. Miss Hill was thrown from the buggy a short distance from where the horse became unmanageable, and received severe injuries.

Miss Pennington did not escape so well. After running down the road for about half a mile the horse made a sudden turn into a side road, throwing her out upon her shoulders. In the fall her collar bone was broken. Her escape from sudden death is deemed as miraculous.

At last accounts the young ladies were resting as well as could be expected.

Bowden Lithia Water and the excellent table at the Sweetwater Park Hotel will build up your health and prolong your life. Rates reasonable.

CABRERA WILL PURCHASE NAVY.

In Order to Meet the Attack of Zelaya, of Nicaragua.

Mexico City, July 6.—President Cabrera, of Guatemala, is negotiating for the purchase of a navy to meet the anticipated attack of President Zelaya, of Nicaragua. It was learned from a high source here that Cabrera had recently secured $500,000 gold on a loan, and that with this sum he will purchase gunboats. The Nicaraguan fleet in the Pacific waters consists of three gunboats; she also has three gunboats on the Atlantic.

BRICK BUILDINGS COLLAPSE.

Fire Breaks Out in Debris—Total Loss $220,000.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 7.—Brick buildings, three stories high, located near the northwest corner of Meridian and Maryland streets, in the center of the wholesale district, collapsed from some unknown cause early this morning, causing a loss of $220,000. A subsequent fire in the debris entailed a considerable portion of the loss. Had the collapse occurred during business hours a large loss of life would certainly have occurred.

The buildings were among the oldest in this city, and it is thought that this is the main reason for the collapse.

The principal losers are: Daniel Stewart, drug and glass company, $100,000; Martha Steward, on building, $50,000; the Brunswick-Balk-Collender Billiard Company, $50,000, and Henry C. Bals' estate, $20,000.

Designing Jewelry

Are you thinking of having some diamonds matched, or reset or worked up into some new design?

If so, we can give you eminent satisfaction. Designs of artistic beauty submitted and carried out. Our stock of superb stones is so large that you can find exactly what you want.

Let us talk with you about the matter.

Maier & Berkele

WILL NAME COMMITTEES IN HOUSE AND SENATE

Prohibition Question Promises to Precipitate Hardest Fight of Session.

MEMBERS ARE TALKING OF AN EXTRA SESSION

Many Bills Which Have Been Introduced Will Never Reach the House for Discussion—Early Report by Judiciary Committee.

What promises to be the bitterest and hardest fought fight in the history of the general assembly, as to whether prohibition or local option shall prevail in Georgia, will be begun this week when the committees of the general assembly are announced this morning by Speaker Slaton and President Akin. Both branches meet at 10 o'clock.

Already the bills which are to be amended and fought over have been introduced and referred to the committees. These await announcement and organization.

It is positively stated that this announcement will come today, and it is altogether certain that the committee will meet and organize this week.

With the organization of the temperance committee in the house with Mr. Wright, of Floyd, as chairman, and in the senate with Senator Hardman, as chairman, both of whom are strong prohibitionists, the committee room will become the battleground in which the fight will take place for the report on the various general prohibition measures which have been read the first time.

This fight has aroused the whole state, and gives every evidence of being more ardent and hotly contested than any measure or measures since the famous depot bill, which was so hard fought and long drawn out, and for an entire session prevented from coming to a vote.

While nothing on the subject can be authoritatively stated as regards the house and senate committees and their respective chairman, yet it is believed that the forecast which appeared in this paper Sunday morning will be found to be approximately correct.

There are a number of house members who headed committees at the last term and these will, in all probability, be retained as chairman, as no criticism of their work was found.

Longest Recess in History.

In realization of the fact that no work could be transacted until these committees were named the house took the longest recess in its history—four days—from Wednesday until today, but in order that no time might be lost, thereby, which could be utilized for legislation the three secular days were declared "dies non," and will be added to the end of the session.

With the house sitting exactly one week and one day there were introduced 312 new measures. Of this number only thirty odd were local bills, and the rest general.

Every issue of the late campaign was put into a measure and introduced some times as often as three times by different members of the house and senate.

In addition there were seven prohibition measures offered, and this question has overshadowed all other legislation proposed in the house.

It is very doubtful if, in addition to the appropriation bill, the general tax act, and possibly a few other imperative measures there will be thirty bills to come up for consideration outside this prohibition question.

Already there is talk of "an extra session" in the event some of the campaign issues are not reached on the calendar.

One of the first committees to get busy will be that of the committee on rules which, by virtue of his office, is headed by Speaker Slaton. This committee fixes the rules of debate, and will probably outline what bills are to have precedence over all others regardless of the calendar of introduction. If such action is not taken those measures which were introduced even above the 100 mark have absolutely no chance to come up for passage.

It was for this reason that Appling Baker county men were importuned to go on general bills as co-authors, with men who live in counties alphabetically further down, in order that the bills might come up for passage earlier.

"A Steering Committee."

As the session progresses and the conditions become more congested the appointment of "a steering committee" will doubtless take place.

When Speaker Slaton announces the general judiciary committee to which body the bill authorizing the appointment of an extra judge for the superior court has been referred, he will ask that an early report be made on that bill in order that it may be passed before it is time for Judge Pendleton, for whose relief it is planned, to take his annual and well-earned vacation.

It is generally conceded that Captain W. D. Ellis is to receive the appointment, and the lawyers of the county are anxious that he be named and confer with Judge Pendleton before he leaves the city and arrange a division of the cases on the docket for the September term of court.

When the house meets, among the more important measures which will be introduced will be that of Mr. Price, of Oconee, asking for the removal of the experiment station now located at Griffin to the Agricultural school of the University of Georgia, at Athens. This will be a great aid to the agricultural scholars, and will doubtlessly be done.

It is recalled that Governor Smith, in his inaugural address, declared himself in favor of this move.

Another is that bill of Mr. Holder, of Jackson, which plans for the leasing of convicts or working them, as each county may elect, under a contract, the minimum price for whose rental is to be fixed at $480 per annum, instead of $175 as is now the case.

In addition this bill provides that felony convicts up to ten years instead of five, as is now the case, be made amenable to this bill.

Altogether the week will be fraught with interest and is looked upon to shape the course of the future action of the general assembly.

Saying well causes a laugh. Doing well causes silence.—French Proverb.

COTTON EXPERT TO MAKE SURVEY

He Will Visit Ninth District in the Fall.

SENT BY THE GOVERNMENT

Congressman Bell, of the Ninth District, Receives a Letter that Agricultural Department Will Send Cotton Expert to Assist Cotton Farmers.

Gainesville, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Congressman Thomas M. Bell, of the Ninth district, has received a letter from Dr. A. D. Shamel, of the United States department of agrimulture, saying that he will arrive here either in September of October to visit the cotton counties of the district to make a survey of the cotton situation and to cooperate with the people in the selection of the best seed and the best methods of producing the largest yield and the finest staple. Dr. Shamel is one of the best men in the department and Congressman Bell is fortunate in being able to get him to visit the cotton producing counties of the Ninth district.

Dr. Shamel will personally inspect the soils visited and give instruction to the agriculturalists interested in the work he comes here to do. His visit should result in great benefit to the farmers of the district engaged in cotton growing. The United States department of agriculture, at the instigation of Congressman Bell, will also establish several cotton experimental stations in the district, and Dr. Shamel will arrange for them while here in the coming fall season.

Congressman Bell last year had four experimental tobacco stations established by the agricultural department in the Ninth district, which proved of much value to the people of the tobacco growing counties. This year he again had a tobacco expert to go with him over the district and five tobacco stations were established. Congressman Bell's idea in establishing these stations, is to have a money crop for his constituents in the mountain counties. In this he is largely succeeding, as the tobacco experimental stations demonstrated that the best tobacco could be successfully grown here.

INSTANT RELIEF FROM CATARRH.

Send for a Trial Sample of This Great Remedy, and Convince Yourself of Its Merit.

When we say that Eclipse Catarrh Cure gives instant relief from that disagreeable, offensive disease from which so many suffer, we are ready to prove this assertion to your entire satisfaction. No matter how long you have been afflicted, no matter how badly stopped up your head may be, the sample which we will send you will give immediate relief, clear up the clogged air passages, throw off the offensive accumulations, and soothe and heal the delicate, irritated membrane.

Eclipse Catarrh Cure is a vegetable preparation of wonderful curative powers. It promptly reaches the remotest air passages, where the disease is located, and effects a permanent cure in even the worst cases.

Mrs. M. C. Black, Anderson, S. C., Writes:

"I write to tell you that I am a thousand times obliged to you for the trial package of Eclipse Catarrh Cure which you sent me a short time ago. The remedy has done me more good than any other medicine I ever used and I am going to recommend it to all my friends who suffer with catarrh. It is worth its weight in gold to any one who suffers with this disease.

"I feel that I can never say enough in praise of your remedy and will always be your friend for the good it has done me."

Send for Week's Treatment.

We are anxious for every sufferer to try this great remedy and will send for twenty-five cents in stamps a liberal trial treatment and a pipe to all who will send us their name and address. We have hundreds of letters from grateful patients whom we have cured and will send you also our booklet containing these testimonials and full information about the disease. Do not delay, but write today. Address Eclipse Medicine and Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga.

DEATH TAKES CAPT. GRIFFIN

The Deceased Leaves a Wife and Three Daughters.

Capt. W. L. Griffin, one of the oldest and best known conductors on the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad, died at the age of 51 years, at Fitzgerald, Ga., of typhoid fever Saturday afternoon.

The deceased leaves a wife and three daughters to mourn his loss. The daughters are: Mrs. R. P. Todd, of Atlanta; Mrs. G. N. Napier, of Fayetteville, N. C., and Mrs. D. O. Shanks.

The body of Capt. Griffin was brought to Atlanta yesterday morning from Fitzgerald. Funeral services will be held at the home of Mrs. R. P. Todd, 13 Stonewall street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, Revs. W. T. Hamby and John E. Briggs officiating. Interment will be in Westview cemetery. The following will act as pallbearers: R. H. Martin, A. S. Taylor, J. F. Coburn, John T. Manley, Dr. William Cawhern and Carlos H. Mason.

Add Story to Rankin House.

Columbus, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Plans have been prepared for the building of an additional story to the Rankin house, and the making of other substantial improvements at that well-known hotel. The plans are now in the hands of local contractors, and it is supposed that proposals will be submitted during the coming week.

COTTON HELPED BY HOT WEATHER

High Temperatures General in South Last Week.

PLANT EXCEEDINGLY SMALL

But Where It Has Been Well Worked It Is Looking Thrifty and Healthy—Only a Few Blooms Are Reported.

Memphis, Tenn., July 7.—The Commercial Appeal tomorrow will print the following summary of crop conditions throughout the cotton belt during the past week, condensed from the reports of special correspondents:

"High temperatures were general throughout the south during the week, and this was in the main favorable to the cotton plant which has suffered in the past from lack of growing weather. Cool nights in the central belt seemed about the only drawback to most rapid growth, though excessive rains at some points in the eastern belt were rather against the crop.

"Growth has been general, however, in all sections and cultivation has gone forward, too. Where the crop has been well-worked, and most of it has been, the plant is looking thrifty and healthy. It is still small, however, and even in the earliest sections of Texas a small plant is noted. The 'laying-by' cultivation will be given very late because of the small size and the general lateness of the crop.

"Rains at the end of the preceding week or during the week under review were beneficial, and only in southern and western Texas is the crop suffering for lack of moisture. There good rains would be very beneficial, especially in view of the high temperatures which have prevailed. In other sections of Texas some rain has fallen during the week. The boll weevil is reported more numerous and active throughout the state.

"A few blooms are reported from all sections of the belt, but they come from small plants, and are much later in arriving than usual where the plant is old enough to fruit the act is not being well performed."

Favorable Conditions in Louisiana.

New Orleans, La., July 7.—The Picayune will say tomorrow:

"Uninterrupted growth of the cotton crop, with weather conditions all that could be desired, is indicated in reports from correspondents throughout Louisiana, and the southern half of Mississippi for the week ending today. The plant is absolutely free of grass and weeds and shows vigorous progress and healthy formation. Local showers fell in a number of sections, aiding field work by loosening the soil and making it more adaptable to tilling. The plant is rapidly recuperating the six or eight weeks it lost during the earlier part of the season, and all indications point to a normal crop, providing the season continues with the same favorable weather conditions, as shown during the last two weeks."

SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS JULY 22

Members of Tech Faculty Will Conduct the School.

With buildings closed and professors away on vacation, the Georgia School of Technology is in the "dog days" of July presents a scene strikingly different to that it offers during the bustling, active period of the regular winter session. The only stirring of life at the institute is in connection with the near opening of the summer school.

The regular summer school, under the direction of Professor A. B. Morton, will open in the Academic building on July 22. Professor Morton, assisted by Professors W. G. Perry and J. F. Johnston and such members of the faculty as the attendance at the summer school will require, will give instruction to those students preparing to enter the institute and also the men required by the faculty to make up the conditions received at the examinations at the close of the session of 1906-07.

Dr. K. G. Matheson, president of the institute, accompanied by his family, recently left for Culver, Ind. Dr. Matheson's family will remain in Culver with Mrs. Matheson's family, and Dr. Matheson will return to Atlanta within a few days.

Professor W. G. Perry, of the department of English, is at present at Green Park, Blowing Mountains, N. C., on his vacation and will be back at the institute shortly.

Professor J. F. Johnston, also of the department of English, is off at the Jamestown exposition. Professor Johnston will also visit Washington, D. C., and return to the institute in time for the opening of the summer school.

True Flavors

With great care, by a process entirely his own, Dr. Price is enabled to extract from each of the true, select fruits, all of its characteristic flavor, and place in the market a class of flavorings of rare excellence. Every flavor is of great strength and perfect purity. For flavoring ice-cream, jellies, cake, custards, etc.,

Dr. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts Vanilla Lemon Orange Rose, etc

can be used with perfect satisfaction.

$3 SPECIAL!


Good Set of Teeth . $3 Guaranteed to Fit
Gold Crowns Best 22 K. Gold $3
ALL OTHER WORK AT REDUCED PRICES
Established in Atlanta 15 Years
Have Impression Taken in the Morning. Plates Delivered Same Day
DR. E. G. GRIFFIN'S Gate City Dental Rooms
24 1-2 WHITEHALL ST. Phone 1708. Hours: 8 a. m., 9 p. m. Sundays: 9 a. m., 4 p. m.

ARTESIAN WATER

Clear as crystal, perfectly pure, comes through 225 feet of solid granite, can be had for 5 cents per gallon, if called for at

TRIO LAUNDRY COMPANY,
Edgewood Avenue and Hilliard Street
'Phones 1099

TABERNACLE TENT MEETINGS ARE STIRRING THE COMMUNITY

THE tent meetings being held by the Baptist tabernacle at the corner of Powell street, near the Soldiers' home, are attracting widespread attention and are waking things up considerably in that neighborhood.

One of those who attended yesterday, A. F. Walker, said in regard to the meetings:

"It was my good pleasure on Thursday and Friday nights last to attend the series of gospel tent meetings now in progress under the auspices of the young men's Baraca class of the tabernacle, presided over by Miss Lucy Irby. The meeting Thursday night was led by Brother Harrison, a recently converted engineer, and was turned over into a testimony meeting, and all three Christians know what that means when the spirit moves the people. Although we know that there is absolutely nothing impossible with God, yet to our short-sighted vision it appears marvelous indeed that He should put his hand into the very gutter, as it were, and pull therefrom poor, helpless, depraved man and make of him a shining light, to lead others to the higher, nobler life. More than sixty souls came forward and asked God to pray for them that they, too, might possess that peace that passeth all understanding and enjoy that sweet communion as evidenced in these thrilling testimonies. At the close of the service a number came forward and confessed Christ and expressed their desire and determination to follow Him.

"It was clearly evidenced on Friday night by the large audience gathered under the tent at an early hour that the interest in these meetings was waxing warm. After soul-stirring songs and prayers for the outpouring of the spirit on the people, the meeting was turned over to Mr. Etheridge, who commenced by saying, 'I am no preacher, I could not preach if I would, and I would not if I could.' It was plainly discernible from his opening remarks that he was a man of God, an earnest, zealous worker in the Master's vineyard. I never listened to a more stirring appeal to sinners to leave the ways of darkness and come out into the light—that light that will pierce the darkest gloom and cause the countenance to radiate with a heavenly gleam, and the eyes to sparkle as the stars on the darkest nights.

"These tent meetings, the missionary work of the tabernacle, under the direction of E. H. Peacock, are a God-send to the people of this city. Many a poor soul will be snatched from the jaws of eternal death and wrested from the gates of hell through and by and under their influence.

"The singing of Dr. and Mrs. Heard last night was soul-inspiring, and calculated to touch and tender the hardest heart.

"These tent meetings on Powell street, on the Soliders' home car line, will continue through the ensuing week. You are not only cordially invited to attend these meetings, but assured of a hearty welcome and a good time by God's people."

The meetings are in general charge of E. H. Peacock, and he preached Sunday night.

FINE SPRING WATER VERY NEAR THE CITY

THERE is one of the finest clear water springs that ever flowed from the red hills of Georgia close to the waterworks reservoir which is pouring out enough pure cold water to supply the people of Atlanta.

This information is furnished by Councilman Hancock, who is a member of the water board.

"The spring," states Councilman Hancock, "is flowing from a three-inch pipe and thousands of gallons of the finest water you ever drank is being wasted. All the people have to do is to go there either on the Luckie street car line or in other vehicles. The place is easy of access and around the spring is a fine chert road. Here the people can get all the water they need for the next few days while the waterworks department is getting out of a hole."

This piece of news will be welcomed by many, for yesterday hundreds went to Grant park with jugs and bottles. The water from the park springs was served in the city restaurants. So many people drank this water that the springs became low and the water muddy.

There was a great demand yesterday for lithia water and it is said some water that had a saltish taste was being served that was not lithia.

Soft drinks of all kinds are having a great run.

A number of people are boiling and filtering the waterworks water, and when this is done it is all right.

Then there is the fellow who doesn't take water in his'n.

Altogether Councilman Hancock's information about the spring at the reservoir will be welcome news to the people who are not patriotic enough to take mud baths and get grit in their teeth without a protest.

DECISION IS EXPECTED TODAY.

Injunction Case of Anthony Shoals Company to be Decided.

Washington, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—It is expected that Judge Horace M. Holden, of the northern circuit, will, on Monday or Tuesday of this week, hand down a decision in the injunction case of the Anthony Shoals Power Company v. the Hopewell Manufacturing and Electric Company, which was argued before him, in chambers, on Monday and Tuesday of last week.

If Judge Holden's decision is favorable to the plaintiffs it will mean that the progress upon the development at Anthony shoals will go on without further interruption. If the decision handed down sustains the contentions of the Hopewell Manufacturing Company it will mean that the Anthony Shoals Power Company will first give their attention to the development of Ringjaw and other water-power properties and will not attempt to harness Anthony shoals until some later date, perhaps several years.

The Anthony Shoals Power Company, which is composed of local capitalists, have interested in the enterprise several rich capitalists of the north who are said to be closely connected with the Westinghouse people, has expended more than a quarter of a million dollars in buying up options.

BAND WAS MARCHED TO LOCK-UP.

Negro Religious Services at Phenix City End in Row.

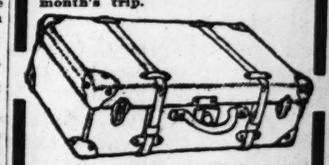
Columbus, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—An imposing procession wended its way to the Phenix City, Ala., guardhouse at an early hour this morning. Two bodies of negroes in the suburbs of that city, both engaged in religious services, had a general mix-up and officers went out to restore quiet. In the crowd they arrested were two preachers and 17 negroes of the band. The negro musicians, carrying their instruments, were marched in a body to the lock-up, where one by one they arranged bond. No one was seriously hurt in the disturbance that occurred.

ARREST 4 ON MURDER CHARGE.

Crime Committed a Month Ago—Body Put on Track.

Macon, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Deputy Sheriffs T. H. Jones, D. W. McCoy and J. T. Wilson arrested four negroes at Walden this morning and lodged them in Bibb county jail, charged with the murder of Marshall Hardwick, a negro preacher, whose body was found mangled on the tracks of the Central railway a month ago in the vicinity.

Hardwick was a preached and had started away from his church, where he had just taken his collection. The death is said to have been the result of a determination on the part of the four negroes to murder and rob him and then place the body on the track. The names given are those of Will Minchew, Doc Sanford, George Whitfield and Edgar Jackson.

SUIT CASES
The handiest piece of baggage made for a day, a week or a month's trip.

Good, tough leather, Yale lock, brass catches, and straps. Solid leather corner caps, handle guaranteed. Made with steel core, leather covered. Best for wear and appearance made for the price. We make them and know what they are.
PRICE $5.00
Rountree Trunk & Bag Co.
W. Z. Turner, Mgr. 77 Whitehall St.

FROM ATLANTA TO COLUMBUS

First Passenger Over New Line Operated Sunday.

Columbus, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—The first passenger trains between Columbus and Atlanta over the Newnan extension of the Central of Georgia Railway Company were operated today. The first train to make the through trip left this city at 6:30 o'clock this morning.

ROCKEFELLER IN JOVIAL MOOD.

Standard Oil Magnate Slaps Chauffeur on the Back.

Cleveland, O., July 7.—John D. Rockefeller arrived in Cleveland from Chicago over the Lake Shore railway today and quickly was taken to his Forest Hill home. He was alone and practically unnoticed as he left the train at the union depot. He had taken a slow train so as to spend the whole night's journey in the sleeper and arrived later than expected. Mr. Rockefeller walked through the long train shed to the carriage entrance, where he was met only by his chauffeur. Slapping his chauffeur upon the back, Mr. Rockefeller inquired as to the health of those at Forest Hill.

Being assured that Mrs. Rockefeller was not in a critical condition he smiled and quickly stepped into the automobile, which went out to the Rockefeller home without having a stop. He remained secluded today.

STRIKE ACTION IS POSTPONED.

Telegraph Operators Decide to Wait a Week Before Action.

Chicago, Ill., July 7.—The telegraph operators employed by both commercial telegraph companies in Chicago, will not go on strike for a week at least. At the meeting today, called for the purpose of voting on the strike proposition, it was decided to postpone action for one week. Four members of the executive committee of the telegraphers' union, who were present addressed the meeting and all of them argued against the men precipitating a walkout while the negotiations were being carried on by Labor Commissioner Neill, looking to a settlement by arbitration. There were many radicals in the meeting, who clamored for an immediate strike, but the conservative element was in the majority and it was the final decision that Mr. Neill should be given another week in which to carry on his peace negotiations.

104 DEGREES AT AUGUSTA

Georgia City Was Rather Warm Place on Sunday.

Augusta, Ga., July 7.—Today was the hottest day recorded this year by the local weather bureau. The temperature in the shade registered 104 degrees. Up to 6 o'clock three prostrations from heat had been reported.

Chattanooga Sweltered.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 7.—The minimum temperature in this city today was 74 degrees, and the maximum 95 degrees at 3 o'clock. Despite the intense heat there were no prostrations reported. The jump of nearly 22 degrees occurred within a few hours, and at 7 p. m. the mercury stood at 90.

SHORT STORIES OF LOCAL FIELD

MEMBERS OF THE WOMAN'S Christian Temperance Union and women who are not members of that organization but are in favor of helping the men who are fighting the legalized liquor traffic are requested to attend the meeting which will be held in Trinity church house today at 4 o'clock. The meeting is called by Mrs. Mary S. McLendon, president Fulton county W. C. T. U.

C. P. BENTLEY, CANDIDATE FOR council from the third ward, will have a meeting of his friends tonight at 8 o'clock at the corner of Pearl street and the South Decatur car line.

Drowned Trying to Save Niece.

Glastonbury, Conn., July 7.—In an attempt to rescue his niece, Miss Jennie Baxter, of Hartford, from drowning in the Connecticut river today, Carl Fuuck went down to death with her off Crows Point, Wrights island. Both had come down the river in a power boat with ten others this morning. Miss Baxter was 18 years old.

Daniel Water For the Stomach

Daniel Mineral Water acts gently upon the Liver, keeps the digestion healthy, and thus lessens the danger of malarial and other fevers. The mineral ingredients it contains keep the Stomach toned up and the Kidneys flushed, thereby safely overcoming or entirely avoiding the diseases peculiar to the sickly summer season.

For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and all Stomach, Bladder or Intestinal troubles, Daniel Water is far superior to any on the market. It is an alkaline—not a salt or sulphur water. Is pleasant, palatable and light, and its good effects upon the general health are noticeable from the beginning of its use.

If you are in doubt about the water you are drinking and want an absolutely pure spring water, order a case of Daniel Water and avoid all danger of taking into your system the germs of Typhoid and other dangerous fevers.

Phone Delivered in cases of 6 half gallon bottles to any part of the city. **2434**

FINK LEE GREW TIRED OF THE CHINESE LAW

FINK LEE, a young Chinaman, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of disorderly conduct. When asked about his arrest, Fink, who is a useless Christian Chinee, having been a member of the First Baptist church for six years, stated that the whole trouble grew out of a conflict between the Chinese law and custom and the American law and usage. He said that under the Chinese law the younger of two brothers was forced to be subject to the elder; that taking advantage of this his elder brother, young Lee, the laundryman of Auburn avenue, who still cleaves to the gods of his fathers, had been accustomed to take in hand his earnings, allowing him only enough for the bare necessities of life. Yesterday Young demanded the last week's earnings of his brother, whereupon Fink threw off the ancestral yoke of law and refused to hand over the lucre. Young then proceeded to belabor his younger brother, it is asserted, but this time Fink conformed to another law which forbids the younger to resist the elder and betook himself to flight, making considerable racket in his passage. Officer Osborne, failing to appreciate the niceties of the law in question, locked Fink up. At a late hour he made bond for his appearance before Judge Broyles this afternoon.

STATE REGALIA STOLEN FROM CASTLE AT DUBLIN

DUBLIN, July 7.—A portion of the state regalia, valued at $250,000, has been stolen from Dublin castle. The safe in which the regalia was kept was forced. The jewels stolen were those in the ceremony of investure in the Order of St. Patrick, the processional cross, studded with diamonds, and the jeweled sword which is borne in procession at the investure of the knights.

Lord Castletown, knight of St. Patrick, was to have been chief of the state ceremony on the visit of King Edward to Dublin, but it is officially announced that the ceremony would be postponed. Sensational developments are expected.

NO DREADNAUGHT FOR UNCLE SAM

American Monster Battleships Will Differ From English Class.

Washington, July 7.—"There is no such thing as an American Dreadnaught, nor is any projected," said a distinguished naval officer today. He was referring to the two great 20,000 ton battleships, contracts for which have just been provisionally awarded, and which were mentioned in the congressional debates and newspapers, as of the "Dreadnaught" class.

"The new ships should be called 'the Delaware class,' for without knowing what the second ship is to be called, the first vessel of the kind usually fixes the name of the class, and Secretary Metcalf has christened number 2 'the Delaware,'" said this officer.

The officer then pointed out the difference between the English Dreadnaught and the American Delaware classes, going into some details as to the plans for the latter, which it is not deemed politic by the navy department to make public, even at this late date.

"Generally stated, the salient points of difference were to be found in the arrangement of the armament. The 12-inch guns of the British vessel are carried in two turrets on the central lines, from bow to stern, and in two 'waist' or side-turrets; while the guns of the 'Delaware type' are placed in four turrets in line with the keel. The advantage of the latter arrangement is the ability to bring every one of the guns of the primary batteries of the ship to bear upon an opponent, on either side, while 25 per cent of the British fire would be masked under like circumstances. There also are numerous changes in the interior arrangements, and on the whole, according to this naval officer, save from the fact that the tonnage of the two classes are alike, and turbine machinery is to be used for the propellers' power, the 'American Delaware' does not resemble the 'British Dreadnought.'"

TORNADO STRIKES NEBRASKA.

Several Were Hurt and Many Buildings Wrecked.

Long Pine, Neb., July 7.—Three persons were hurt and many buildings damaged last night by a tornado which passed through Long Pine. The Methodist church, the jail, the fire house, a livery stable were demolished. Hail destroyed crops. Loss in Long Pine $100,000.

Polk, Neb., July 7.—Polk, founded only last September, was wrecked by a combined wind and hail storm early today. The best business buildings were demolished or damaged, and many crops ruined.

The Baptist church was wrecked. One person was injured.

Fatally Hurt in Auto Crash.

St. Paul, Minn., July 7.—Dr. J. H. Nichols and C. F. Williams, both of Minneapolis, were probably fatally injured in an automobile accident. While driving along Summit avenue the chauffeur lost control of the car and the machine went over a bluff, rolling over and over nearly 200 feet to the edge of the Mississippi river. All the occupants of the car were hurt.

VETS TO MEET AT JAMESTOWN

Men Who Wore Blue and Grey to Gather on July 16.

Norfolk, Va., July 7.—The management of the Jamestown exposition has announced that July 16 has been decided upon as the National Veterans' Association of the Blue and the Gray and their Sons' day, and that a fitting program for the day has been arranged.

The meetings of the association will be held in the convention room of the press building, the morning session lasting from 9 to 12 o'clock, and the afternoon session from 3 to 7 o'clock, at which time such business as the body have to transact will be disposed of. There will be a parade of the old veterans and their sons, at which time music will be furnished by some of the many bands stationed at the exposition. An entertainment will be tendered them in the evening.

The purpose of this new organization, which was formed March 29, 1906, in Atlanta, Ga., is to bring together in a spirit of brotherly love the survivors of the armies of Grant and Lee, in order that there may be a recognized union of the people of the north and south. That every American soldier, whether he wore the blue or the gray, may, by coming in contact with each other, learn that after all they are both American citizens, and thereby prove to the world at large that this is a united nation, that sectionalism no longer holds sway, that veterans of 1861-65, whether they lived in the north or south, are united today, tomorrow and forever. The association is rapidly growing, both in favor and numbers, and it is expected that the meeting at the Jamestown exposition will be largely attended by old soldiers from all parts of the country.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

ABOUT SUMMER CLOTHING.

Number of Timely Hot Weather Suggestions.

It is the custom whenever one goes from northern regions to the tropics to don white garments as a protection against the heat of the sun; and a change from colored goods to white is made in our climate, also, in the summer.

The reason given for this resort to white is that "it reflects the heat instead of absorbing it;" and if one questions its virtue, answer is always made that the natives of tropical regions wear white clothes, and they ought to know what is best.

It is true that the natives often wear white, but they have dark skins by which they are protected from the chemical rays, the rays that are most injurious to man, and that break down his health after a longer or shorter residence in equatorial regions. The white man's white clothes offer no resistance to these injurious light rays, although they give comfort by throwing back the heat rays.

If white clothes are worn externally, the undergarments, so tropical hygienists say, should be black, red or orange, since these colors offer a screen to the chemical rays. After dark, in the tropical as well as during the hot summer months in this country, black clothes are the most sensible, since they promote the radiation of heat from the body.

The head covering in summer, says The Youth's Companion, should be light in color, as well as in weight—yellow or khaki color is better than white—but should have a dark lining. The practice of going bareheaded, especially in the case of light-haired or bald persons, is fraught with grave perils. The notion that some bald-headed men have that exposure of the head to the sun's rays will promote the growth of hair is pernicious; the man who has tried it one summer will not repeat it the next—if he is alive.

In texture summer clothing should be light and porous. For men the outer garments should be of wool, the underclothing of linen or cotton, or mixed cotton and wool. This should be woven in a mesh which, by the air it contains, protects against chill and which absorbs perspiration; such material does not get the "clammy" feeling of a closely-woven cloth when damp.

A night garment of loosely-wooven thin flannel of dark color will be found more comfortable than one of cotton or linen, and will also afford greater protection against chill. Summer "colds" often follow chilling of the body toward morning when it is encased in a damp clinging linen night-dress. One who finds himself in such a state in the early morning should quickly take a warm bath, followed by a cold sponge or shower, and a vigorous rubbing with a coarse towel.

SHERIFF SAVES LIFE OF NEGRO

OFFICER DISPERSED MOB

Negro Was Arrested In Louisiana for Attempted Assault On White Woman—Sheriff Addressed a Mob Gathered to Lynch Him.

Covington, La., July 7.—The sheriff of St. Tammany parish and several deputies have just succeeded in dispersing a mob which had gathered there for the evident purpose of lynching a negro alleged to have attempted an assault on a white woman near Covington early this morning.

The woman was attacked while in bed a few minutes after her husband had left home. She and two young children succeeded in beating the man off, and several hours later identified a negro arrested for the crime.

When the mob gathered at the jail Sheriff Brewster addressed its members and announced that the law should take its course, even if he and his deputies had to sacrifice their lives in defending the prisoner.

DISHONOR PUT ON YOUNG GIRL

14-Year-Old Elizabeth Medzgar Assaulted--Lynching Threatened.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 7.—Elizabeth Medzgar, 14 years of age, the young daughter of a prominent and wealthy resident of West Newton, Pa., near here, was assaulted last night by a man for whom the authorities and parties of citizens are now searching. One of the posses, headed by relatives of the girl, are heavily armed and a lynching is threatened.

The girl is under the care of physicians and her condition is critical.

The assault occurred at an old quarry of woods near the girl's home, where she was found almost dead several hours later by persons who chanced to pass the place. The authorities are said to be satisfied of the assailant's identity and are searching for an alleged dissolute character who has suddenly disappeared.

Etude Realiste.

I.

A baby's feet, like seashells pink,
Might tempt, should heaven see me,
An angel's lips to kiss, we think,
A baby's feet.

Like rose-hued sea flowers toward the heat
They stretch and spread and wink
Their ten soft buds that part and meet.

No flower bells that expand and shrink
Gleam half so heavenly sweet
As shine on life's untrodden brink
A baby's feet.

II.

A baby's hands, like rosebuds furled,
Whence yet no leaf expands,
Ope if you touch, though close upcurled,
A baby's hands.

Then, even as warriors grip their brands
When battle's bolt is hurled,
They close, clinched hard like tightening bands.

No rosebuds yet by dawn impearled
Match, even in loveliest lands,
The sweetest flowers in all the world—
A baby's hands.

III.

A baby's eyes, ere speech begin,
Ere lips learn words or sighs,
Bless all things bright enough to win
A baby's eyes.

Love, while the sweet thing laughs and lies
And sleep flows out and in,
Lies perfect in their paradise.

Their glance might cast out pain and sin,
Their speech make dumb the wise,
By mute glad godhead felt within
A baby's eyes.

Merely a Suggestion.

(From The Yonkers Statesman.)

Wright—I've tried everything, and my novels don't seem to sell. Penman—Excuse me, but you have not tried everything. You know, it is said that Dickens' novels sell four times better than during his life.

RIOT OCCURRED AT MINING TOWN

UNION PRESIDENT KILLED

Labor Agent Killed President of Miners' Union, and 100 Miners Tried to Take Him From Sheriff—Affair Occurred Near Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 7.—In a riot at Montlake, a mining town 18 miles from this city, Len Reynolds, president of the Miners' Union, was fatally shot by W. H. Bellows, a labor agent, who had taken three non-union men to Montlake to work for the Montlake Mining Company.

Bellows surrendered and when the officers reached the railroad station with his prisoner, about 100 union miners were waiting for the labor agent, with the intention of doing violence to him.

After a rough and tumble fight, the officers escaped with his prisoner and succeeded in landing his man safely in jail in this city.

Excitement is intense in the mining village and more trouble is feared.

RACIAL BATTLE AT WASHINGTON

Two Negroes Badly Wounded and Others Injured--Reserves Called Out.

Washington, July 7.—A race right occurred late tonight at Chesapeake Junction, a small resort near this city, and two negroes were seriously injured and several other persons received slight injuries. Police reserves sent to the Junction restored order after making several arrests of white persons and negroes. The fight grew out of a controversy over a woman.

—Algernon Charles Swinburne.

A Harvard Method.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

The current number of the Harvard University Gazette—an official publication of the university—has a list of fellowships and scholarships awarded in the graduate school of arts and sciences, certain features of which are worth remarking. There are over ninety of these fellowships and scholarships, carrying incomes of various amounts, which are intended to help the holders of them to continue their studies. The incomes are derived from gifts made at various times to Harvard university, chiefly by such Boston or Massachusetts donors as have at all times been the university's chief benefactors. What has interested us has been to notice to whom the income of all this Massachusetts money is going. Out of the ninety-odd awards of incomes, less than one-third are graduates or students of Harvard college. The rest go to graduates of more than forty different institutions scattered over the country from Brunswick, Me., to southern California, including graduates of four or five of the Canadian colleges and one from Cambridge, England. The fact that makes these students eligible for these awards is that they have been members of the Harvard graduate school. It makes an impression on the mind to see this Harvard money handed out to facilitate the pursuit of knowledge by graduates of the universities of Texas, Alabama, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, Toronto and Rochester; of Leland Stanford university and Wesleyan and Colgate and New York and Vanderbilt and Dalhousie and Bucknell and Queens and Acadia and McGill and Western and Northwestern and of a score of colleges, from Oberlin and Allegheny and Georgetown to Dartmouth and Bowdoin. Certainly it is a liberal spirit that actuates this wholesale extraparietal diffusion of family funds.

A Russian Pastime.

If the human jaws need some occupation in the intervals of meals and gossip, says Health Culture, masticators could learn a lesson from the peasants of southern Russia, who exercise their teeth on the hard seeds of the Caspian sunflower. There is not a suspicion of a stimulant about it, no chewing gum dyspepsia or navy plug nuisance. It is a pastime and incidentally an excellent dentifrice. In Astrakhan a pint of the requisite seeds can be bought for a quarter of a penny.

A Plausible Inference.

(From The Chicago Tribune.)

"Miriam," said her mother, "have you ever given young Mr. Stapleford any reason to believe you cared for him enough to marry him?"

"He seems to think so," answered the daughter, "because I told him the other evening that he was sending me too many costly flowers and ought to begin to save his money."

Westward
TO THE
Rocky Mountains

and the beautiful Summer Resorts of the Cascade Range; to Puget Sound and the Columbia River; to the Pacific Ocean Beaches, with

Yellowstone Park

as a side trip *en route*. No one could ask for a more restful summer recreation journey.

$75 for the round trip from Chicago to the North Pacific Coast (From St. Louis $60)
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ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION 1909

SHORT STORIES

of the better sort are hard to find, magazine makers unite in saying. *Uncle Remus's Magazine* considers itself fortunate to be able to announce for publication this year the following stories:

SHIP-MATES.....*By Ralph D. Paine*
AN OLD MEDDLER.....*By Will N. Harben*
THE KING OF MAKAWAO'S JESTER..*By John Fleming Wilson*
THE VENGEANCE OF THE BOSS.....*By Jacques Futrelle*
MRS. ALGY'S DELIGHTFUL MORNING.....*By the Baroness von Hutten*
THE KING'S CHAMPION.....*By Oscar King Davis*
A CHASE FOR A GUEST.....*By Charles Battell Loomis*
M'KISHNIE'S BIG MEDICINE.....*By Arthur Stringer*
A VOYAGE IN SHALLOWS.....*By Emery Pottle*
THE LITTLE LOVES OF LIZZIE.....*By Owen Kildare*
HER FATHERS' DAUGHTER.....*By Ludwig Lewisohn*
THE PARLOR MAGIC CHAIR.....*By Wm. Hamilton Osborne*
THE GIRL IN THE MOVING PICTURE.....*By George Hyde Preston*
THE OTHER MAN.....*By Virginia Woodward Cloud*
PERKINS AND THE PILLIONAIRE.....*By Wilbur Nesbit*
THE PURSUIT OF THE ROVING CHECK.....*By Elliott Flower*
THE LONG FELLOW FROM SCOTLAND.....*By Seumas Mac Manus*
THE SERPENT IN THE GARDEN.....*By Norval Richardson*
THE JOURNEYING OF FATHER.....*By Clinton Dangerfield*
FROM DAWN TO DUSK.....*By Arthur Colton*

The names of the writers are a sufficient guaranty of the quality of the stories. ¶ The illustrations are by Charles Sarka, Orson Lowell, Karl Anderson, Will Crawford, James M. Preston, Walter Whitehead, Maud Thurston, Fletcher C. Ransom, Roy Williams, R. F. James and R. H. Palenske

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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

SPORTS

MEMPHIS AIDS ATLANTA BY SUNDAY DEFEAT

Edited by Alex Lynn

BARONS ONLY AID IN HOUR OF NEED

Birmingham Makes Second Appearance of Season Today.

Western Invasion Begins Shortly, and in it Lies Our Chances to Dislodge Memphis, Which We Will Have to do Single Handed.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

Southern League.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Memphis	66	41	25	.621
Atlanta	70	39	31	.557
New Orleans	67	34	33	.507
Shreveport	64	32	32	.500
Little Rock	69	34	35	.493
Nashville	73	34	39	.466
Birmingham	70	31	39	.443
Montgomery	71	30	41	.423

South Atlantic League.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Charleston	74	45	29	.608
Jacksonville	74	44	30	.595
Macon	73	38	35	.521
Augusta	73	36	37	.493
Savannah	71	33	38	.465
Columbia	71	22	49	.309

National League.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	70	53	17	.757
New York	65	40	25	.616
Pittsburg	66	40	26	.606
Philadelphia	66	37	29	.561
Boston	65	28	37	.431
Cincinnati	69	29	40	.421
Brooklyn	70	29	41	.414
St. Louis	63	16	47	.254

American League.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	67	44	23	.657
Cleveland	70	44	26	.629
Detroit	65	37	28	.569
Philadelphia	68	37	31	.544
New York	63	30	33	.476
St. Louis	71	28	43	.394
Boston	67	25	42	.373
Washington	63	22	41	.349

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Shreveport 6, Memphis 2.
Little Rock 4, New Orleans 2.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Birmingham in Atlanta—Ponce de Leon Park. Game called at 4 o'clock.
Nashville in Montgomery.
Memphis in New Orleans.
Shreveport in Little Rock.

The Barons, of Birmingham, Ala., are the next visitants to Ponce de Leon, the champions opening a three-game series this afternoon. This team has been to Atlanta once before this season, and the Crackers got the series. History will probably repeat itself this week, or at least the dope points that way.

Our last appearance in Birmingham was fraught with disaster, but it is a pretty safe bet that the Crackers will make amends for that during the next three days. But this Birmingham outfit is the strongest in the east, next to Atlanta, and is not an easy proposition even if its position in the race is a good distance from select company.

Birmingham is about all there is in this section of the country that can aid us in stopping Memphis before she gets away with it, and even at that Atlanta has to practically fight the entire west single-handed, Nashville and Montgomery long ago having made it evident that they could not assist the Crackers in any way, except by losing to us now and then.

Atlanta, Memphis, Shreveport and New Orleans are the four best bets of this league, there's nothing to it, and it would not be in the least surprising to see the wind-up having these four teams as the first division bunch, with the Crackers holding up the eastern end.

Nashville at the Limit.

The Dobbers made a strong flash at the drop of the flag, but it didn't last long enough, and at present that team is about at its best, which is not overmuch, sad as it is to relate. It's not the joke layout that has been representing the Tennessee capital township for the past several seasons, and there is some consolation in that. Not much hope exists for Nashville now, the one, two, three dops having exploded.

Birmingham has long been expected to show, but somehow seems unable to do business, and at this stage of the game the first division is a long way off, although she may make it across yet.

The week gives us three games at home with the Barons, and as many away with Montgomery. After this is done the westerners come over and our chance of subduing Memphis lies therein. We have a long stay at Ponce de Leon, and everything looks favorable for something good during that period.

Once again the east will give battle to the west, and as has been said before, unless the situation changes materially, the Crackers will have to make the most of it with the entire crowd of invaders, and not depend on any of the others, with the possible exception of the Barons, to help them dislodge Memphis.

Memphis has been dropping one now and then, but not with any too much regularity, and she has been playing teams lately that are stronger than one-third of those she will tackle here in the east.

Of course, being away from home will have something to do with it, but the now leaders have up to date proved a pretty fair road aggregation. They received a severe jolt when the dropped the series here on that first appearance, but that was about the heaviest they have gotten anywhere.

Team is in Fit Shape.

The few accidents that happened to the Crackers last week were only slight ones. Paskert was not kept from the game, and Sweeney's illness didn't amount to much. All in all, the bunch is in great shape, and being naturally the best in the league, the team is sure to get its share henceforth.

The new hitting arrangement seems to be the happy one, to judge from the way it has been bringing results recently. Dyer has demonstrated the fact that he is fit for hitting second, and altogether they are all well pleased.

The outlook is indeed roseate for the future, and while Memphis with an inferior outfit may beat us to the pole ultimately we have a good chance and anyway, the team is well able to furnish the patrons with a jam-up article of the national game.

PLAYERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN TENNIS TOURNEY



Photo by Will F. Nelson.

This photo, taken at East Lake, shows the entrants who worked in the largest week ever held in the south.

BUNCHED HITS WON FOR COLTS

Manuel Could Not Stop Little Rock in Last Two Rounds.

New Orleans, July 7.—Little Rock bunched hits in the eighth and ninth innings which gave them all their runs. Atz was ordered from the game in the ninth for disputing decision of Umpire Rudderham. Score:

LITTLE ROCK—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Rockenfield, ss.	5	0	1	2	3	0
Gilbert, cf.	5	1	3	1	0	0
Bowcock, rf.	5	0	0	1	1	0
Douglas, 1b.	5	0	1	13	0	0
Starke, c.	5	0	1	4	1	4
Miller, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Page, 2b	4	1	1	2	2	0
Hess, 3b	2	1	0	3	7	0
Hoffer, p.	4	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	38	4	8	27	16	0

NEW ORLEANS—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Atz, ss.	4	0	1	1	2	1
Breitenstein, lf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Nadeau, rf. and 2b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Cross, 3b.	3	0	2	0	4	0
Sabrie, 1b.	4	1	0	14	0	1
Gaston, cf.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Gatins, 2b and ss.	2	1	1	0	4	2
Mathews, c.	3	0	1	5	2	0
Manuel, p.	4	0	1	1	4	0
Phillips, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	2	6	27	16	4

Score by innings:	R.
Little Rock	000 000 013—4
New Orleans	000 002 000—2

Summary: Two-base hits, Mathews, Rockenfield; stolen bases, Gilbert; Douglas; sacrifice hits, Gaston, Atz; double plays, Bowcock to Starke; struck out, by Manuel 6, by Hoffer 2; hit by pitched ball, Hoffer 3, Manuel 1; balks, Manuel 1; left on bases, New Orleans 6, Little Rock 9; first base on errors, Little Rock 4. Time, 1:48. Umpire, Rudderham.

EXCELLENT HEAD WORK.
Panamas and old hats cleaned and reshaped. Bussey, 28½ Whitehall street.

The railroad sells a very cheap monthly ticket to Lithia Springs. The rates at the Sweetwater Park Hotel are reasonable. Trains on time.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington 12, St. Louis 6.

St. Louis, Mo., July 7.—Washington found Glade, Dineen and Morgan for eighteen safeties today and won, 12 to 6. Washington used two pitchers.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	010 100 220—	6	10	3
Washington	000 041 043—12	18	3

Batteries—Glade, Dineen, Morgan and Buelow; Graham, Hughes and Heydon. Time 2:38. Umpire Connolly.

Chicago 6, Athletics 0.

Chicago, July 7.—Walsh allowed but one clean hit today and the White Sox scored an easy shut-out.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	001 300 02x—6	9	3
Philadelphia	000 000 000—0	3	4

Batteries—Walsh and Sullivan; Dygert, Powers and Schreck. Time 1:35. Umpire Sheridan.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Kansas City—First game, Kansas City 7, St. Paul 4. Second game, Kansas City 3, St. Paul 4.

At Louisville—First game, Toledo 6, Louisville 5. Second game, Toledo 11, Louisville 4.

At Minneapolis—Milwaukee 3, Minneapolis 1.

At Columbus—Columbus 3, Indianapolis 2.

Purely Chance.
(From Harper's Bazar.)

Knicker—Do you consider poker a game of chance?

Bocker—Purely. Sometimes my wife finds it out, and then again she doesn't.

ALL TENNIS HONORS REMAINED IN SOUTH

THOUGH the southern lawn tennis tourney, which began at the East Lake courts on last Tuesday afternoon, and ended with the setting of the sun on Saturday afternoon, was open to the whole world, and a number of entries were recorded from a distance, every cup was kept in the south, being held by southern champions.

Perhaps a more successful and enjoyable meet was never held than the one just closed. The visiting players were sportsmanlike in their conduct, congenial and jolly. The home players kept in a good humor, and each one did his or her part to make the tournament the great success which everyone pronounced it. Even the heavens were kind, and furnished the most delightful weather possible for the sport.

Knoxville, New Orleans and Nashville were some of the cities which brought large and strong delegations, and while the home players allowed some of the cups to be carried away, they were rather selfish, keeping a large number, and the most important ones in Atlanta.

Nat Thornton, "The little man," as Reynolds Tichenor called him, when he presented to him the large silver cup for winning the title of champion of the south in singles, played a steady game, and at many critical points showed much headwork in winning the games which gave to him his title.

It was in the contest with Day, of Nashville, near the close of the day, the match was called because of darkness, when it looked rather dark and gloomy for the "Little player," who might have crawled into the cup which he won, someone called him to the fence, and perhaps spoke some word of encouragement to him. The "little" player braced up, and Nat, after making the score a tie, won the match the next day, and subsequently he defeated Little and Bates, of Cincinnati, thus winning the championship.

Honors for Miss Logan.

Miss Mae Logan, of New Orleans, not only a graceful and brilliant tennis player, but also a very charming young lady, carried home with her the championship cup for the ladies' singles, having defeated Miss Minor, another attractive young lady from New Orleans, who won the finals in the tournament, and carried home the tournament cup.

In the match in doubles for the championship cup, Thornon, without the assistance of as able a player as Grant, would have been unable to have won the match so easily. Grant put up some excellent playing and his quick, forceful drives demonstrated much headwork, and did much toward keeping the cup in Atlanta.

The Rodgers brothers, who opposed Grant and Thornton for the championship, played excellent tennis and were thoroughly sportsman-like throughout the entire contest, but in the last match seemed not to have the confidence necessary to make a good showing.

Miss Logan and Mr. Logan won with comparative ease the championship cup in mixed doubles. The Logan family seems to be a family of tennis players, each member taking interest in the sport and it was probably due to the fact that the brother and sister practiced together so constantly that they were enabled to win every match during the tourney. They played together perfectly, the one seemed to know just what returns the other could make and left those balls to be returned by the other.

One of the strongest teams in doubles, and at the same time strong individual players, was that composed of Dr. Little and Mr. Bates, of Cincinnati.

They played together well and at the same time watched each other's interest during the contest in singles. Dr. Little seemed to be a great believer in his "dope," and at frequent intervals would drink in a little water some spirits of ammonia, which he claimed gave him renewed strength and vigor. To Bates he also furnished liberal doses of his "dope." No two players took defeat more cheerfully than did they and no visitors returned to their homes more popular with the southern contestants than did they.

The entire roll of the 53 who entered in the singles, the 18 in the doubles, the 8 in the ladies' singles, and the 8 in the mixed doubles might be called and something complimentary might be written deservingly about each one.

In this tournament there were two who played in the recent college tournament, and they showed up well in their various matches.

The universal verdict of all who participated in or attended the matches is that the tournament just closed was one of the most successful ever enjoyed by the southern association.

ED SWEENEY TOPS OFF HITTING OF CRACKERS

ED. SWEENEY tops off the Atlanta hitters now with an average of .343, with Packert second and Becker third, only one point separating the last two named. The team average, with the full fourteen players figuring, is .235, something less than the .242 of a week ago.

The regulars, not including any of the slabmen, have a team average of .279, which cannot be equaled by any bunch in the league.

Paskert virtually leads the team, having worked in more games than Sweeney. The left-fielder's stolen base record is probably better than that of any player in any league in the country. The team has a total of 86 stolen bases and Paskert has 35 of them.

The greatest improvement made during the week was that of Ginger Winters, who pulled his average up from .245 to .270. Fox came up from .265 to .281, and Jordan from .221 to .233. This is the lowest figure among the regulars, but some of Jordan's hits have done extra damage, especially the four home runs he has hit. Castro's average is exactly the same as it was last week. Smith, Spade and Dyer fell off lightly, but not enough to make any material difference.

The race between Paskert and Becker for batting honors is creating intense interest among the fans and many bets have been made on the two.

The averages follow:

PLAYERS.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2-BH.	3-BH.	HR.	SH.	SB.	P.C.
Sweeney	15	35	9	12	0	0	0	0	0	.343
Paskert	71	258	40	78	13	3	2	6	35	.306
Becker	65	242	28	74	10	3	1	10	4	.305
Spade	38	94	12	27	5	1	0	1	3	.287
Fox	71	256	30	72	9	2	2	12	11	.281
Smith	58	224	28	62	12	3	0	12	2	.276
Winters	65	237	36	64	10	4	0	17	4	.270
Castro	71	255	25	65	13	4	0	10	6	.254
Dyer	69	253	35	63	4	2	0	5	9	.249
Jordan	64	261	27	61	11	1	4	10	11	.233
Castleton	15	50	2	9	0	0	0	1	1	.180
Zeller	21	63	1	5	0	0	0	2	0	.079
Ford	8	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000

SUGGS BUMPED BY SHREVEPORT

Pirates Took Lead Early and Battle Was Never in Doubt.

Memphis, Tenn., July 7.—The Pirates had things their own way today and the result was never in doubt after the fourth inning. Score:

SHREVEPORT—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Warrender, rf.	5	1	2	3	1	0
Benson, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	0
Lewee, 2b	4	2	0	3	4	0
Carr, ss	2	1	1	1	4	1
Massing, c	3	1	2	4	0	0
Daley, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Clark, 1b	4	0	3	13	1	0
King, cf	4	1	1	0	0	0
Graham, p	4	0	0	1	4	0
Totals	33	6	10	27	16	1

MEMPHIS—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Manning, lf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Carter, rf	3	0	0	2	1	0
Plass, ss	3	0	0	1	4	0
James, 2b	4	1	2	3	3	0
Neighbors, cf	4	0	0	2	1	1
Carey, 1b	3	0	0	7	0	0
Richards, 3b	4	0	3	3	2	0
Hurlburt, c	3	0	1	8	1	1
Suggs, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
*Babb	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	2	7	27	13	2

*Hit for Suggs in ninth.

By innings:	R.
Shreveport	002 102 010—6
Memphis	001 000 001—2

Summary: Two-base hits, Hurlburt, Warrender; stolen bases: Lewee, Carpenter, King, Plass; bases on balls, off Graham 5, off Suggs 4; struck out, by Graham 4, by Suggs 8; hit by pitched ball, Sarr; wild pitch, Suggs; sacrifice hits, Carr, Carter; double plays, Lewee to Carr to Clark. Time, 2 hours. Umpire Miller.

SPORTING BREVITIES

One of the Fourth of July casualties was the falling of Zimmer into disrepute in Montgomery. The State used the following under Malarky's signature:

"Atlanta, Friday.—Zimmer put us out of it in the morning game yesterday. It was the poorest game from the standpoint of the umpire's work that I have ever witnessed. Zimmer called Jordan safe at first when he was out by at least eight feet. Zimmer is undoubtedly the most incompetent judge of play that ever stepped on a diamond."

John Dobbs has signed a new second baseman who answers to the name of Nichols.

As a result of Thursday's milling Atlanta took a long jump towards first place, and it wouldn't be any big surprise now to see Smith's people sail in and reach the top within a fortnight. There's no getting around the fact that he has the best ball club in Dixie, and as Memphis is booked for a long tour soon, while Atlanta is camped on friendly soil, it won't take long to prune away the rest of the distance between the two clubs.—Nashville Tennesseean.

Catcher Cliff Blankenship, who has been acting as scout for the Washington baseball club, has been letting no grass grow under his feet since going west. In addition to signing Outfielder Milan, of the Wichita, Kan., club, he has also captured a pitcher by the name of Oscar Johnson, who has been playing with a "bush" league club at Weiser, Idaho.

There are fears in Chicago that Joe Tinker got back into the game too soon, after being operated upon for appendicitis, and that he will be of little value this season as a consequence.

Tonsorial Artistry.
(From The Lippincott's Magazine.)

Customer (facetiously)—Do you suppose you can uct my haid without making me look like an idiot?

Barber (diffidently)—It will be a pretty difficult thing to do, but I will try.

SPORT OUTLOOK FOR THIS WEEK

Endurance Run for Auto Trophy--Two Big Races at Sheepshead Bay.

New York, July 7.—Following a period of much activity in all branches of athletics, the present week promises little in the way of sports. The Endurance run for the Glydden automobile trophy, the competition for the American amateur golf championship, preliminary play for the Davis tennis trophy in England, and the usual number of stakes in horse racing cover the list of events of national interest in sport during the next seven days.

The qualifying rounds of the thirteenth annual golf championship of the United States will begin on Tuesday over the links of the Euclid Club at Cleveland and play will continue throughout the week. More than 100 amateurs will take part in the tourney, the list being one of the most representative ones in the history of the game in America.

The fourth annual American Automobile Association tour for the Glydden cup will start from Cleveland on Wednesday and finish in New York city July 23. More than seventy machines will engage in the run. The route covers 1,519 miles and the daily runs will average 126 miles.

The Americon tennis teams, Beals C. Wright and Karl H. Behr, sent over to England to wrest the Dwight F. Davis international lawn tennis trophy from Great Britain, is matched against the Australian team on the eliminating contests, beginning July 13.

Two big races will mark the closing of the Sheepshead Bay meeting on Tuesday and the transfer to Brighton. These will be the second half of the double event for 2-year-olds, the first of which was run on July 2 and won by Firestone, and the Lawrence Realization stakes for 3-year-olds. The second part of the double event will bring out all the good 2-year-olds in training at the metropolitan tracks. Among the entries for the Lawrence realization are Gold Bars, Dick Finnell, Okenite, Judge Post, Marathon, Salvidore, Senator Clay, Superman, Peter Pan, Zambes I, Grimbali and a number of other good ones.

The American Whist League will hold its seventeenth annual congress at the Auditorium hotel, Chicago, July 8 to 13 inclusive. Eighteen contests are provided for.

CENTRAL AMERICA FEDERATION.

Dr. Francis Reyes Will Endeavor to Bring It About.

Mexico City, July 7.—Dr. Francis C. Reyes will leave this capital on the 13th for Salvador. His mission is connected with the plan to confederate the Central American republic. He will first call upon President Figueroa, of Salvador, and later on President Zelaya, of Nicaragua. He hopes to bring about a reconciliation between these warring presidents, and thus open the way for a congress to be held in Mexico some time later, where plans for confederation will be discussed.

ORPHANS' HOME ASSURED.

Many Alabama Lodges Have Acted Favorably Upon the Matter.

Montgomery, Ala., July 7.—(Special.)—Judge Dan Greene, of Birmingham, member of the state Masonic committee, announces that more than enough lodges have voted affirmatively to insure the erection of a widows' and orphans' home and for the state, which will likely be located at some small town.

China's Insanity Test.
(From The South China Post.)

In Laos, an undeveloped region of French Indo-China, there is something out of the way in the shape of a village of lunatics. The most common form of madness there is belief among the lunatics that buffaloes are inside them. When these madmen get too troublesome they are at once removed to the village. But previously they are tested for madness by being bound hand and foot and thrown into a river. If they manage to swim, that is a sign of their being of sound mind. If they sink to the bottom, as is most often the case, isolation in their village is the sentence—in the event of their being rescued alive.

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KIDNAPING OF MANUEL SARAVIA.

Nothing Known of Affair at Mexican Foreign Office.

Mexico City, July 7.—At the foreign office here nothing is known of the reported kidnaping of Manuel Saravia from a jail in Douglass, Ariz., recently. The man, it is said, was one of the St. Louis, junta, who published a paper advocating a revolution in Mexico. It is said at the foreign office that the man was arrested at Agua Prieto, a border town in Mexico, over a month ago. He is still in prison there, the report that the Mexican consul at Douglass will be arrested in connection with the alleged kidnaping is not credited here.

Plague-Swept India.

During the first three and a half months of 1907 th edeaths from the plague in India totaled 494,000, the heaviest monthly mortality yet reported during the epidemic. According to The Indian World, this would appear to show that the present year will exhibit a record number of deaths.

The plague records for the ten years October, 1896, to December, 1906, show that there was a large annual increase from 1901 to 1904, the deaths numbering 274,000 in 1901, 577,000 in 1902, 557,000 in 1903 and 1,022,000 in 1904, the worst year in ten years.

There was a small decrease in 195, the deaths falling to 951,000, and a large decrease in 1906, when there were only 332,000. The total deaths for the whole ten years numbered 4,411,212. The improvement which was shown in the two years 1905 and 1906 has not, unfortunately, been maintained.

From the first appearance of the disease up to the year 1901 the mortality was greatest in the Bombay presidency, but from 1902 onward, with one exception, the worst area has been the Punjab, and in 1905, the deaths in the latter province alone numbered 364,625.

Not Always.
(From The London TitBits.)

"Remember, my boy," said Uncle James as he gave Bobby a coin, "that if you take care of the pennies the shillings will take care of themselves."

Bobby looked a trifle dubious.

"I do take care of the pennies," he replied, "but as soon as they get to be shillings pa takes care of 'em."

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ASCENDANT HELD BY BULL PARTY

Stock Prices Maintained and Show of Strength Made.

WORST IS SAFELY PASSED

Burdensome Money Settlements Have Been Put Through and Markets Have Recovered From Strain—Investment Demand, However, Continues Sluggish.

New York, July 7.—The action of the stock market during the past week has reflected some conflict of sentiment over the future course of values, or some mixtures of doubt amongst those who have operated for higher prices. Occasional irregular fluctuations of prices have been the result. The bull party on the whole has held the ascendant and has been able to maintain prices and make some show of strength in the market. Sales to realize profits by those who have bought stock last week caused an early reaction, but after these had been absorbed prices again showed a hardening tendency. The conviction seemed to be maintained that the worst of the unfavorable factors with which the market has to contend was safely passed. Not the least formidable of these was the burdensome money settlement which weighed upon the financial market. Bank reports for the week are evidence of the enormous transactions which are put through not only in New York, but in London and Paris and Berlin.

Disquiting Rumors.

Even after the settlement was completed disquieting rumors continued to emanate from the German capital and were an unsettling influence in other foreign centers. Foreign money markets, however, were quick to recover from the strain of the settlements. The relaxation in money abroad failed to develop any revival of investment demand for securities and brought corresponding disappointments. In New York the money market was slower to relax, rates on call ruling higher early in the week thon last week.

The course of the exchanges also indicated a waiting demand for our gold as soon as any relaxation should occur in the local money market. The belief became general that a resumption of gold exports to France was imminent. Instead of that there was a shipment of $1,000,000 to Holland, after which foreign exchange rates declined and the movement to Paris was averted. The Bank of France is still seeking to replenish its gold holdings, but London relinquished some supplies late in the week, with the effect of relieving the demand upon New York.

Why Investment Demand is Slow.

The sluggishness of investment demand for securities unquestionably finds large explanation in the large amounts which have already been spoken, new securities of railroad companies, installments of subscriptions due from time to time. Thus there have fallen already due during the present month subscriptions to Northern Pacific stock which called for nearly $12,000,000, and for Atchison convertible bonds, which call for $7,800,000, while there is yet to be paid in July $3,000,000 for the Great Northern preferred stock, $13,000,000 for Union Pacific convertible bonds, and $7,500,000 for Southern Pacific preferred stock. These new securities are offered to stockholders on such terms as to prove more attractive than securities in the open market.

No Poor Men for Them.

Young women in Columbia, Jasonville and Hymera, in the state of Indiana, have formed what they call the "Young Ladies' Protective societies" and plan to establish branches all over the state, says a Columbia special dispatch to The New York World.

The members will insist on knowing how prospective husbands are fixed financially and will refuse to be courted by young men who cannot furnish a satisfactory rating.

The young man who would woo a member of the society must furnish documentary proof that he has goods and chattels to the value of $2,000 and carries at least $2,000. With $2,000 available assets and $2,000 in futures the Y. L. P. S. girls will pay attention to proposals.

The promoters of the organization say they have observed that the most frequent cause of unhappy marriages is poverty.

Power of Falling Water.

(From Popular Mechanics.)

It is perfectly well known to every one that water constantly dropping upon a stone will wear it away, and there is a trite old proverb regarding this fact. The force of a single drop of water falling from a height is not great, but the results of this tiny blow when it is many times repeated are astounding. There is a story of one poor wretch who was bound with his back to a stone wall and had a stream of water "of the bigness of a man's finger" directed on to his bare head, the water falling from a height of about eighteen feet. The receptacle from which this apparently harmless stream trickled was a barrel holding only twenty gallons, but before the water had more than half run out the man was dead, with a hole in his skull which exposed the brain.



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SUMMER SCHOOL IS SUCCESSFUL

AT THREE HUNDRED MARK

With the Arrival Today of Polk County Teachers Attendanse at University of Georgia Summer School Will Reach 300.

Athens, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—The first week of the session of the University of Georgia summer school is over and the attendance has now reached 275, or within twenty-five of the total attendance last year. That twenty-five additional will be here Monday morning, when Commissioner Lovvorn, of Polk county, arrives with twenty-five of the teachers of that county, who will enter the summer school.

By the close of the week the attendance will be well up to the 400 mark. The following week there will be at least seventy-five high school and college men here to attend the high school and college conference that will be held then under the direction of Professor J. S. Stewart, of the University of Georgia.

The lecture series is very interesting. During the past week Superintendent Lawton B. Evans, of Augusta, delivered five lectures and Professor W. H. Bocock one lecture. During the present week the lecturers will be Dr. Lincoln Hulley, president of Stetson university, and Dr. H. M. Mamill, the famous Sunday school editor and lecturer.

At the conclusion of the school the entire body will go to the Jamestown exposition.

WARRING TONGS USE THEIR GUNS

Two Chinamen Are Killed in Philadelphia as Result of Feud.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 7.—The warring Tongs of Chinatown, which have been responsible for riot and bloodshed at frequent intervals in this city, engaged in a shooting matinee today, as a result of which Wong Luck, of Perry street, New York, and Lung Kee, a barber, in the local Chinese colony, are dead. Lung Kee was shot through the neck and abdomen while sitting on a step in Race street, and Wong Luck was shot through the breast and arm. Both died a few minutes after being admitted to a hospital. A dozen shots were fired.

Mon Mon, who says he lives at No. 11 Mott street, New York, and Yung Tee, of this city, were arrested by the police, charged with participating in the shooting. Half a dozen other Chinamen were arrested as witnesses including Li Junk, alias "Boston Charley," who recently came here from New York, and Yung Gow, who less than a month ago was acquitted in court here on a charge of being one of the murderers of Dung Soo on July 4 of last year in Chinatown.

The police after a preliminary investigation say the shooting was inspired by the friends of Mook Kung and Jung Jow who were convicted of murdering Dung Soo. Lung Kee, who was shot today was a witness for the commonwealth. He was a member of the Hip Sing Tong. Mon Mon and Yung Tee according to the police, are members of the opposing On Leung Tong, with which Mook Kung and Jung Jow, the convicted Chinaman, are affiliated.

Incidental Music.

One afternoon a couple from an adjoining town presented themselves to a Boston divine and asked to be married just as he was about to enter the pulpit to conduct an afternoon service. The minister replied that he regretted that he could not at that moment comply with their wish, but that immediately upon the conclusion of the service he would take pleasure in performing the ceremony. The lovers, after demurring, seated themselves in the rear of the church. When the minister had finished the service he made the following announcement: "The parties who are to be joined in matrimony will present themselves at the chancel immediately after the singing of hymn 415, 'Mistaken Souls that Dream of Heaven!'"

Part of the Letter We Read

"Did you ever think," said an old printer, "that we really notice only the upper halves of the letters? The lower halves are in many cases only the stems the remainders of ornamental flourishes which have been gradually reduced in size and length an dare now meaningless. Take, for instance, the heading of a paper. Cover up with a blank sheet the lower half of the letters, and even if you did not know what they were you would have no difficulty in reading the words. Now, reverse the process and cover the upper half, and if you did not know the words it would be impossible to make out the letters. This fact is even more plainly seen in the case of the Roman letters used for headlines. An L might be mistaken for an I, but nearly all the other letters are so plainly indicated by the shape of the upper half that the lines may be read without difficulty."

Beauty of Mexican Indians.

The beauty of Indian women is one of the charms of Mexico.

In the capital, where the Indian has degenerated by contact with the whites, by extreme poverty and menial service, it is less to be remarked than in the smaller towns and in the country.

But the beautiful faces one takes in memory away from Mexico are those of Indian women, says The Indianapolis Star. Fine eyes are universal and, what one hardly expects, fine features, according to Caucasian standards; broad brows, straight noses, well formed mouths and chins full but not gross or heavy. The expression is very generally intelligent and often one is struck, both in Indian men and women, with the nobility and refinement of the countenance.

One frequently sees types among the peons that seem to belong to some highly civilized ancient caste, an Egyptian priest of royal blood, a Roman centurion, an Aztec emperor. The women are gently lovely where they are beautiful and the men at their best in carriage, in manners and in countenance are strikingly like the very advanced product of civilization.

In the north the "noble red man" has chiefly been found in our poetry and romance. At their highest they possessed only the savage virtues. Here in mid-Mexico, even after four centuries of subjection, the Indian is plainly of better make, of higher ethnic development, of infinitely greater possibilities. It is a far cry from the Apache to the A[illegible]

POSSE AFTER UNKNOWN NEGRO

SCREAMS BROKE UP MEETING

Negro Near Dalton Entered Home of Woman With Baby—She Fled, and Her Screams Reached Church—Citizens at Once Began Search.

Dalton, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Deputy Sheriff Sam C. Britton and a posse of citizens are tonight scouring the neighborhood of Dawnville in search of a negro who insulted a respectable white lady, named Mrs. Joseph Smith, tonight.

The negro stopped at the house of the lady, and finding that there were no men in the house, he entered her home, and with an oath threatened to kill her if she gave any alarm.

She made her escape through a rear door, catching up her little baby as she ran. Her screams attracted attention at a church where services were being held, and broke up the meeting.

The search immediately began, and is now being continued. The probabilities are that the negro will be lynched if he is captured. The news reached Dalton and many from this place also went out and joined in the search. The negro was unknown. He is described as a mulatto, and seemed to be roaming through the country with a grip. There is much excitement.

A Bright Bird.

The cuckoo is as ilgely to steal its nest as to make it, but this fact does not take from the point of the following pun, quoted from Short Stories:

A young Englishman being asked at dinner whether he would have some bird's nest pudding, said, turning to his hostess: "Ah, yes. Bird's nest pudding, and what kind of a bird may have made it?"

"Oh, it was the cook who made it," was her prompt reply.

POSSE KILLS DEFIANT NEGRO

Wanted for Murder, Hargraves Shows Fight and Is Slain.

Gibson, Ga., July 7.—Two weeks ago Hargraves and Maje Ruff killed Richard Jones at a Sunday camp meeting, and made their escape. They were located today by Sheriff Kitchens and Marshal Charles Smith, and a posse organized to effect their capture. The two negroes were in a secluded cabin, and when the posse approached the hiding place it divided to surround the four sides. Maje Ruff was not found, but Hargraves was cornered and showed fight. He was fired on and killed by the posse. All of the parties concerned were desperate negro characters of the moonshine and blind tiger section of the state.

GIRARD WILL FOLLOW GEORGIA.

Peculiar Prohibition Law Makes Alabama City Follow Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—Columbus' Alabama neighbors, just across the Chattahoochee river to the west, are very much interested in the outcome of the present prohibition movement in Georgia, for, curious as it may seem, Girard, Ala., a city of 5,000 inhabitants, in Russell county, will go "wet" or "dry" accordingly as the Georgia legislature votes.

Several years ago a bill was introduced in the Alabama legislature, and was adopted, making the sale of liquor in Girard unlawful; the law to become operative when the sale of whisky was made unlawful in Columbus, on the Georgia side of the Chattahoochee.

A prohibition campaign was in progres in Muscogee county at that time and the bill was introduced in the Alabama legislature with the view of helping the cause of prohibition in this county. Muscogee county remained "wet," however, and the Girard law did not become operative. It remains on the Alabama statute books, however, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Girard has prepared a memorial to be sent to the Georgia legislature, asking that body to adopt a state prohibition bill, as by that act they would legislate liquor out of Girard.

Carpeau's Unconventionality.

The sculptor Carpeau was always a bohemian and generally absentminded. Invited once to the Tuileries by Emperor Napoleon III and the Empress Eugenie, he pulled out his pipe after dinner, filled it and, discovering that he had no matches, took a scrap of paper, climbed on a chair and lighted the pipe from the great chandelier above the table. "You don't mind smoking, do you, ma'em?" he said to the empress. He once accepted from a rich patron an order to make a sculptured group representing the Cyclops Polyphemus crushing the youth Acis under a rock. Carpeau had no sooner accepted the commission than he regretted it, for the subject had no fascinations whatever for him. He put the matter off again and again, but was urgently pressed to begin it by his patron. At last one day Carpeau took the impatient patron to his studio and showed him a great rough rock of unformed clay. "There is your group," said the sculptor. "My group? Where?" "Why, this is the rock." "That's all very well, but where is Acis?" "Under the rock—crushed quite out of sight, of course." "But where is Polyphemus?" "Oh, he? Why, do you think he would remain anywhere about after he had done a think life that?" This was as far as the classical "group" ever got.

Big Jumps by Rabbits.

(From The Philadelphia North American.)

How fast do hares and rabbits run? Perhaps you have wondered while out gunning and watched the elusive animals speeding away. According to J. G. Millais, the length of a hare's stride is about four feet, while that of a rabbit is about two feet. Under conditions of fear the hare is said to leap ten to twelve feet, some authorities claiming that it can jump ditches ten to twenty-five feet in width. A hare can jump upward perpendicularly five feet. Rabbits can make leaps of six or seven feet horizontally, but cannot jump higher than three feet. When compelled to do so, it is said, rabbits can swim as well as dogs.

What Is an Orator?

(From Exchange.)

The true orator is the man who can make people laugh, cry and feel what he says. In truth, the genuine orator is the man who has humor enough in his soul to bring the smile to the face, pathos enough in his heart to bring the tear to the eye and dignity enough in his bearing to persuade or move men. He is an exponent of the spoken word. He is a pilgrim moving toward the home of the ideal. He is the embodiment of earnestness, enthusiasm and eloquence.

LAND OWNERS OF GULF CONFER

TO MEET TODAY AT MOBILE

Gulf Coast Land Owners To Hold Conference To Combat Erroneous Idea Regarding Health and Other Matters of the Gulf Coast.

Mobile, Ala., July 7.—Land owners, real estate men and representatives of land companies, controlling over 1,000,000 acres of farm land between Pensacola and New Orleans, will meet tomorrow in Mobile for the first gulf land conference. They are convened to consider ways and means of overcoming the general misunderstanding of the gulf region in relation to health and the colored problem which exists in northern states and which acts as a hindrance to the settlement of gulf lands by northern farmers. The conference will lead to the formation of a gulf land association and an active advertising campaign will be started to bring on a southward movement of farmers.

STATE SOCIETY.

HOGANSVILLE, GA.

Misses Mary and Bessie Jones, who have been visiting Miss Ella Jones, will return to their home at LaGrange today.

The Misses Stokes, of Atlanta, who have been here for some time, returned home yesterday.

A few of the young people enjoyed a fish fry at Brown's Bridge one day this week, given in honor of Misses Mary and Bessie Jones, of Lafayette, Ala., Ethel Johnson, of New Orleans; and Hazel Varns, of Atlanta. Those in the party were: Misses Mary and Bessie Jones, of Lafayette; Ethel Johnson, of New Orleans; Hazel Varns, of Atlanta; Edna White, of Grantville Minnie Wilkinson, Jimmie Bass, Myrt Armstrong, Ollie Lane, Brownie Loftin, Claudia Perkins, Messrs. John Wilkinson, Joe Loftin, Leon Brazell, J. F. Bass, B. A. Hogan, T. B. Armstrong, and J. V. Hodges. The party was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Jones.

CLARKSTON, GA.

Mrs. Ben Nolan and family are visiting Rev. W. T. Caldwell.

Miss Fannie Harland Dixon is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. F. McFarland.

Mr. Howard Farley and family spent the Fourth with Mrs. T. L. Sheafey.

Children's day will be observed by the Clarkston Methodist Sunday-school on Sunday evening, exercises to begin at 8 o'clock. The cradle roll, composed of very small children, will sing two songs. The public is cordially invited.

A delightful Fourth of July picnic and barbecue, given under the auspices of the Pleasant Afternoon Circle, near the beautiful country home of Mr. F. H. Cook, was enjoyed by a large crowd. In the afternoon a game of baseball between the boys and girls proved an amusing and enjoyable sport.

BARNESVILLE, GA.

Miss Pearl Lifsey has gone to Montgomery, Ala., to visit her brother, Mr. Homer Lifsey.

Miss Laura Jones, of Thomson, is in the city on a visit with her sister, Mrs. G. M. Rockwell.

Mrs. E. A. Nelson, Misses Mattie and Myrtis Nelson, have returned from Brunswick, and will spend the summer here.

Miss Maud Elder, who has been making her home in Macon for the past two years, has returned to Barnesville.

Mrs. Belle Shinholser and children, of Atlanta, were the guests recently of Mrs. J. M. Reeves.

Mrs. Emmett Langford, of Collins, is in the city on a visit with the family of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Smith and children spent Thursday in Atlanta with relatives.

Misses Annie Collier and Mary Jordan spent Thursday in Atlanta with Miss Violet Minke.

Mrs. J. E. Bush and Mrs. Jennie Williams are visiting relatives at Cork.

Mrs. Leon C. Greer, of Oglethorpe, is in the city as the guest of Mrs. J. M. Reeves.

Mrs. M. H. Mitchell and children spent several days recently in Kirkwood as the guests of the family or Rev. E. K. Akin.

Dr. and Drs. J. M. Mitchell, of Tifton, are in the city on a visit with the family of Mr. Robert Mitchell.

Miss Mae Connell left recently for a visit of some length to her sister, Mrs. J. T. Green, at East Point.

Mrs. Mamie Walker has returned to her home in Willard after a preasant visit with the family of her brother, Mr. D. L. Anderson.

Mrs. Hollie Holmes spent several days in Atlanta this week as the guest of relatives.

Mrs. D. W. Harmon, of Odessa, is in the city on a visit with the family of her brother, Mr. B. H. Butts.

Mrs. C. H. Willis spent several days in Atlanta this week on a visit with her parents.

Miss Nannie Doles, a very attractive young lady of Marshallville, is in the city as the guest of Mrs. Otis Payne.

Mrs. J. W. Adams spent Monday in Atlanta under the care of an eye specialist.

Mrs. R. P. Searson, who has been quite ill for several days, is much improved in health.

The Standard Rotary Sewing Machine.

Is always selected when price or prejudice do not govern a choice. Both 'phones 2105. 58 South Broad street. ***

Beyond the Alps.

(From The Topeka Capital.)

A Kansas girl graduate who had been given the theme, "Beyond the Alps Lies Italy," promulgated the following: "I don't care a cent whether Italy lies beyond the Alps or in Missouri. I do not expect to set the river on fire with my future career. I am glad that I had a good education, but I am not going to misuse it by writing poetry or essays on the future woman. It will enable me to correct the grammar of any lover I may have should he speak of 'dorgs' in my presence or 'seen a man.' It will also come handy when I want to figure out how many pounds of soap a woman can get for three dozen eggs at the grocery. So I do not begrudge the time I spent in acquiring it. But my ambitions do not fly so high. I just want to marry a man who can lick anybody of his weight in the township, who can run an eighty-acre farm and who has no female relatives to come around and try to boss the ranch. I will agree to cook dinners for him that won't send him to an early grave and lavish upo nhim a wholesome affection and to see that his razor has not been used to cut broom wire when he wants to shave. In view of all this I do not care if I get a little rusty on the rule of three and kindred things as the years go by."

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Following is a list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice and stations thereof for week ending June 29, 1907. Persons calling for same will please say "Advertised" and give date. One cent will be charged on each letter:

Men's List.

A—Miss Manda Appling, Miss Lizzie Anderson, Miss Gladis Arnold, Miss Laura Anthony, Miss Addie Abbott, Miss Mamie Lou Adams, Mrs Lizer Adams Mrs Em Austin, Mrs Sallie Anderson Mrs Georgia Austin, Mrs Willie Akin, Mrs Eller Arterberry.

B—Miss Effie Black, Miss Emmer Brown, Miss Betty Brown, Carrie Buckus, Edith L Blinn, Dora Brown



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After you've bought your clothes here, and have worn them a while, we want you to be just as well satisfied with them as when you first put them on.

If they're not right in any way—fit, tailoring, quality—we want to know it. Hart, Schaffner & Marx, and Rogers, Peet & Co. make the kind of clothes that they're willing to guarantee satisfaction on; and stand by it. And we're not afraid to back to the limit anything that carries their label.

They're the kind of clothes you want.

Daniel Bros. Co.
45-47-49 Peachtree

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Certificates accepted at Tech. and Georgia colleges in lieu of regular examinations. Nine teachers, limited to 75 boys—largest and best equipped preparatory gymnasium in the state. Climate unsurpassed; not a serious case of illness since school was established (seven years ago).

Write for Catalog W. B. GRIFFIN, A. M. Principal *Stone Mountain, Ga.*

VIRGINIA COLLEGE
For YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke, Va.
Opens Sept. 25, 1907. One of the leading Schools for Young Ladies in the South. Modern building. Campus of ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in Valley of Virginia, famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. Conservatory advantages in Art, Music and Elocution. Certificates received at Wellesley. Students from 30 States. For catalogue address
MATTIE P. HARRIS, President, Roanoke, Va.
MRS. GERTRUDE HARRIS BOATWRIGHT, Vice-Pres

DONALD FRASER SCHOOL FOR BOYS
(*SIX MILES FROM ATLANTA*)
College Preparatory. Excellent home life for fifty boys. Ideal climate. Special courses for Georgia Technological and Annapolis.
For Catalog write George Gardner, Decatur, Ga.

Mrs H S Burson, Mrs Lillie Barnes, Mrs Alex Black, Mrs Mattie Bailey, Mrs Laura F Beall, Mrs Susie Benning, Mrs Mae Barefield, Mrs W G Bradley, Mrs V A Barbow, Mrs H B Buder, Mrs L L Briggs, Mrs Tracie Brown, Mrs A W Broadnax.

C—Miss Mildred Casteel, Miss Marry Collins, Miss Frudie Carson, Miss Cannon, Miss Dora Ann Coles, Miss Mattie Caldwell, Miss Gertie Chunn, Laura Cothers, Minnie J Chatham, Cora Chappelle, Mary Crolley, Mrs L E Conner, Mrs J McCollins, Mrs Sallie Candla, Mrs Gord Cannirs, Mrs G E Clay, Mrs E H Crane, Mrs M E Camp, Mrs Stewart Campbell, Mrs S J Cardwell.

D—Miss Lular Donkin, Miss Annie Delany, Miss Josie Dexter, Miss Marie L Davis, Miss Carrie Dimmons, Miss Annie E Daniel, Miss Bessie Doggins, Lulas Dean, Susa Duarterman, Mr Drude, Mrs E L Dunn, Mrs Elizabeth De Narma.

E—Miss Jennie Echols, Miss Mary Eleniz, Miss Sallie Evins, Mrs S J Everett, Mrs Fannie Everette.

F—Miss Mary Fambrough, Miss Alene Florella (2), Mrs Manne Finley, Mrs Leathie Fewell.

G—Miss Sue Gilliham, Miss Frances Hall Gray, Miss Polly Gardner, Miss Estella Gordon, Miss Mollie Garmon, Miss Maud Gee, Ruth Garman, Lillian Garrison, Mrs Cornelia A Green, Mrs Gertrude Gibbs, Mrs Sarah Green, Mrs June Gaillard, Mrs E H George, Mrs J W Grant, Mrs L O Golightly, Mrs J N Goswick, Mrs Anna Grogin, Mrs Gulloye.

H—Miss Mary Haynes, Miss Savannah Henning, Miss Deanie Hubanks, Miss Ellie Harris, Miss Mamie Hatchett, Miss Laura Hartman, Miss Katie Harris, Miss Darline Henderson, Miss Marion Head, Almas Hamilton, Lula Hamilton, Nora Hughes, Mrs M Z Hamlel, Mrs Emma Harwell, Mrs E L Herndon (2), Mrs Lizzie Hudson, Mrs Luuty Hatchett, Mrs Cora Harrison, Mrs G Hanlister, Mrs B L Hall, Mrs Jane Hudson (2), Mrs Estelle Ham, Mrs Kate Hahn.

J—Miss Ethel Johnson, Miss M R Jones, Miss Gertrude Johnson, Miss Lular Jenkins, Miss Saran Jenkins, Miss Fannie Johnson, Miss Mae Jackson, Lula Jones (col), Jane Jackson, Mrs T M Johnson, Mrs Thadama Jones Mrs Mittie Jones, Mrs Alice Jenkins, Mrs India Johnson, Mrs Lula Jenkin, Mrs Angie Jordan, Mrs Ida B Jones.

K—Miss Josie Kee, Miss Mattie Kitchen, Miss Corar Kinell, Miss Sallay Kastor, Mrs Nicy Knox.

L—Miss Margareth Lee, Miss Annie B Lamine, Miss Grace Lassey, Minnie Lee, Mrs Temerah Lassiter, Mrs Sarah A Lang, Mrs William Lancha, Mrs R A Lawrence.

M—Miss Margeri Moon, Miss Lucille Morgan, Miss Leone Mankin, Miss Dora Mauldin, Miss McCauley, Miss Lilian Morrows, Miss Lular Maddox, Miss Pride McCorde, Miss M Louise McCall, Miss Annie Mae Mallory, Miss Jossie McQueen, Miss Sallie Malone, Miss Howsetter Maganley, Miss Lena McKinley, Kissy Marphy, Evelyn Martin, Lula Mitchell, Anie Mathews, Emma W Meeks, Annie May, Mrs Jamie McCray, Mrs Mary Mayhew, Mrs Sallie More, Mrs Nellie Morrison, Mrs Annie Henderson McDaniel, Mrs O H Means, Mrs Mary Mitchell, Mrs Carrie Morgan Mrs Jennie Minor, Mrs Amy B Moore, Mrs Maud Marquess.

N—Hattie Newsome.

P—Miss Mary Peek, Miss Louella Price, Miss Florence Patterson, Mrs E S Payne, Mrs Paxon, Mrs H M Patton, Mrs Kate Patterson, Mrs Mayme C Potts, Mrs M R Persons, Mrs Ida Pinner, Mrs J M Pittman.

Q—Miss Gertrude Quinn.

R—Miss Kate Royner, Miss Ida V Rhoad, Miss Leeaner Rosser, Miss Sallie Rogers, Miss A Ray, Eliser Robberson, Jannie Rusil, Alma Reever, Mrs. Nettie Richards, Mrs Mary Richson, Mrs Ed Reed, Mrs Clay Rutland, Mrs Ben Rodgers, Mrs E R Roberts, Mrs Henrietta Robinson, Mrs Rhoda Ramsey, Mrs Alma Rushul, Mrs Libbie Rogers.

S—Miss Fannie Lee Shanon, Miss Augusta Stacy, Miss Alice Simpson, Miss Kate H Spaulding, Miss Rauda Saterfield, Miss Sallie Smith, Miss Adia Simes, Miss Eura May Sellars, Miss Stephens, Miss Emma Smith, Miss Lula Shadman, Miss Mary Sollin, Miss Mary Shelton, Miss Emma Stockton, Miss Idaline Sims, Miss Josephine Stein, Miss Maud Sockwell, Miss Josie Southern, Miss Millie Stewart, Miss Ra Stevens, Cassie Sanders, Lizze Sharp, Mildred Sevelle, Mrs Minnie Swint, Mrs Minnie Swant, Mrs Jennie Showman, Mrs Henrietta Stanley, Mrs John T Shepherd, Mrs Sue Smith, Mrs Hester Scott, Mrs Jennie Shines.

T—Miss Willie Belle Thomas, Miss Mary Tuggle, Miss Jeanne Taylor, Miss Ella Talbott, Miss Ella Tomas, Arabella Thompson, Annie M Turmin, Mrs E M Thomas, Mrs Harriet Taylor, Mrs Eugenia Turnage, Mrs Lizz Thomas.

V—Mrs M J Voyles.

W—Miss Florence Wilson, Miss Clara F Wilson (2), Miss Josie Wiggins, Miss Lila C Wright, Miss Flora Wilson, Miss Iva Welabee, Miss Hattie L Welr,. Miss Hanner Wear, Miss Mary Ward, Lizzie Walker, Mrs Hattie Williams, Mrs Arthur Willifard, Mrs Marrie Sue White, Mrs Ed Weaver, Mrs Frances Wright, Mrs Silvia Williams, Mrs Lillie White, Miss Lettie Wilson, Mrs Mattie Wimphey, Mrs Lula Williams, Mrs E M Warner.

Y—Mrs A D Yankey.

MEN'S LIST.

A—Trupyar Aparrur, Willam Jones Alexander, A Abbott, J B Abraham, Henry Adams, Allen Akles, George E Allen, William Anderson, Pat Ayscue, John Akins, Elmer Anderson, W O Angle, E R Ayer.

B—Henry Bensinger, Mardica L Burgess, Will Burms, D P Bass Berry, Short Butler, Brady Bentley, Rev Bennett, I C Beney, J D Belers, John Brown, Arthur Boynton, R H Baker, Joe Bearn, J A Burnett, J D Blers, Wiley Bryant, W L Bryant, Georges Buras, Avasowlar Bayeyar, Bill Blalock, Harge Bonds, John Brown, George Bamsey, G L Bonner, Fred Burch, Spero Brown, Charles Brown, Otis Bray, John M Beael, R Barnwell, Willie Bush, Patrick A Berry, John Boles, R W Bryant, Russell Belue, A M Bryantt, Luchus Blackman, Isach Bronson, Sanford Babras, Charles Broughton, W M Block, F Blassner & Son, Joe Brooks, W M Bowen, S E Bellliveau, Mark Brodie, Robert Bromwell, W B Bryan (4).

C—M L Callaway, Junnie Connors, W A Connally Mr Calnins, Eddie Coller, W J Camp, Robert Carr, R C Cain, W H Carlton, G M Carr, Dan Cason, Oliver M Carson, William Thorton Coner, J W Cawley, L E Conner, Alfred Covington, C W Chandler, Mr Cizpuss, T S Cotton, Hunter Collins, Ovd Carmichael, W M Carley, C J Chesham, Ben F Campbell, R M Coate, Thomas E Cochran, J C Candle, A C Clark, M C Carter, D N Cox, G R Conner, Walter Crawley, John Curran, Howard T Cree, J J Cochran.

D—W W Davis, W A Deiver, W R Dennis, Mr and Mrs Hugh Downing, Frank B Dye, Frank Donnelly, L Durham, Lewis Dempsey, T J Danil, J F Draughn, Charley Daanlly, Auther Davis, Arthur Dabner, Robert Dargan, John J Durham, John Dogan, Lon Dun (2), Richard Dunn, Rev L E Demas, J P Davis, T E Dietrick, Amos Dalton.

F—Ernest France, Orllaver Faul, E Joe Emersome, J B Edgar Grain Co. Thomas Eaaron, William H Elek.

F—Ernest France, Orllaver aFul, E D Feller, Amos Finley, S S Fanar, Turner Frazier, Tom Fletcher, W G Ferrins, J D Froust, H M Frost.

G—W J Gray, Dr T D Goodman (2), Will Graves, F F Gillmore, W F Grantham, Russell Groover, E W Green, Harvey V Gregory, Fred A Graichen, Landan Green, R H Goodman, J R Grady, William Golden, J W Grisham, Jessie Grier, A J Gilbert, Dever Gilmer.

H—Marcellus L Harp, Jr., John Harper, T L Hardin, George W Hasson J F Humphrey, J T Higgs, Arthur Hays (3), J O Hendricks, J D Hodson, J Parker Hynds, H L Hall, Henly Hall, E B Holt, J L Haralson, Sadil Heflin, Jim Heuld, Frank Hewey, D A Hertson, Will Hill, C E Harrison, John Haydon, G W Harman, C S Harrison, R F Howell, Lawson Howard, H C Holliday, L Holtinger, W S Hollimar, Willie Henry Hant, J W Howard, Eugene Harrison, D A Hayne, Jim Hicks, J B Hilton.

I—W L Ivey.

J—Jesse Jackson, Robert Lee Jones, B S Jones, W D Johnson, Jessie Jordan, J L Jackson, T L Jones, Tim Jackson Henry Johnagan, Saunders Jones, R B Johnston, Jim Jordan, W A Johnson, P F Jones, Glover Jeffcoat, Ralph Johnson, Walter Johnson, A J Jacobs, Orrie Joffares, Fred Jones.

K—W A Kennan, Peter Kenney, Clark H Keith, E C Kirby, John Klein, Ole Kundsen, Edgar A Kinnard, J J Kelly & Co.

L—Robert Lewis, Earl Larson, Henry Leonard, C A Lee, Willie E Laten, James Lester, E C Larin, Joseph O Little, W Henry Lake, Albert Lorelles, J A Lane, T W Leiper, E C Livingston, Walker T Lee, Dr W E Lane.

M—Charlie Mayer, L B McDaniel, M McChestnut, William Mason, A La Miller, S B Marks, T B Mathus, W H Murrell, W A Myers, Marshall Mack, George Maxey, J C Mosley, James More, Button Moore, B M Mormond, W G Mills, Wallace Morgan, G W Mapp, J McWilliams, J T McCallan, James A Mullinax, E H McCravey, R L Moore, G W Mitchell, Fuller Mattox, Jim McInman, W L Manry, S B McNabb, Jeff Maddox, H A Maddox, W P Mason, George Mack Miller, Robert Montgomery, T W McDaniel, Mr and Mrs Wilbur Montgomery, J C McMillan, Albert Mims, John McGreffey, Wallace Melton, Rev W H Matthews, Mr. Moore, King Moss.

N—Mage Nunnigen, Paul Nelson, Ben T Neal, Sam Noble, N T North.

O—Lawrence D Overton, Jr., Luther Orr, W. J. Olsen.

P—Phenix Pope, M S Porter, Edd Pulham, W F Pittman, Rev W F Paschall, Willie Partee, H F Priest, Earnest Powel, L A Punnyham, A T Parker, Jessie Pue, Homer Peacock, Clark Protoe, R A Paget, James H Farks, Paul Pearson, J A Patterson, Henry Pesah, Jasper Pernell, J F Parker, H M Patterson, George L Pinkerton (6).

R—Mr. Roberts, T D Reid, Mr. Rhodes, Robert Roach, John S Randarr, G J Richards, James Rolling, Olumpus Roberson, Mr. Rose, Harry Rippleneyer.

S—Jim Seagraves, Lucius Seaborn, S A Sells, Thomas C Spaulding, Jake Sarford, A Shaw, Claude M Stark, U M Smith, Damon Sott, Otis Shaw, O D Simmerly, Jim Standfield, B H Stokes, J D Springer, Fred Smith, J R Skinner, Sims Smith, L C Smith, Asa Simpson, Jack Slaughter, Clifford Streaks, Henry T Smith, Jesse Savage Gurney S Sealy, Will Smith, M A Smith, Robert Smith, Otis Shaw, D Sbaragrodsky, J Washington Stephens, J S Spear, Jr., John Shelnut, Horace Slatter, R J Swain, H Siwes, Julius Szenczy, Claude Smith, L L Stone, John C Stevens, J A Stephen, Walker Smith, Ben Scott.

T—W W Tendall, I Turlington, B F Turner, Tom Turner, Horace Thrasher, Moses Thompson, W J Thompson, G N Thompson, R I Thomason, Eugene Turk, G W Touchstone (2), Henry Thomas, John Taylor.

U—A L Utz.

W—Charlie Williams, E V Weatherford, Hankty Bill Williams, Chester Wilson, Jim Williams, Clifford Williams, B C Wimper, Rev. S H Williams, J P Wilson, Sam Windsor, John Williams, Simon Wood, T Wilson Jim Walker, Willie Williams, Green Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and Family, Will Wiggins, R B Wright, J L Wallace, Dock White, W H Watson, E O West, J A Warwick, Robert Walker, Coke Watson, Granville Williams G A Waite, Jess West, Wm Wallace, W R Winter, E C West, Rev. S W Williams.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Atlanta Compress Company, Atlanta Ware House Agt, Burose Business College, United Commercial Travelers, The McGregor Company, Morans' Pharmacy, Decatur M and Transfer Company, Atlanta Industrial Life Insurance Company, American Addin Machine Co., National Candy Company, Editor of the Illustrated Coupon, Prop. Cottage Farm, Donnell Manufacturing Company, Gate City Chair Company, Empire Lumber Company, Dean Medical College, Byrnes Business College, Phillips Wellborn Baker, Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company, Taylors' Magazine, A Aaron and Son, Busseys Business College, Serval and Chamber, Atlanta Furniture Factory, Cearboard Industrial Agency, Merchants' Detective Service, Holliday and Company, National Association Accountants and Bookkeepers.

STATIONS.

STATION A.

Located near corner of Lee and Gordon Streets, West End.

MEN'S LIST.

J H Banks, Jessie Jackson.

EDGEWOOD STATION.

Located corner Decatur Road and Marson's Crossing.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Beulah Hardin, Mrs. Emma Hutchison, Mrs. Maggie Stephens.

MEN'S LIST.

E B Hill, Will Messer, Hezekiah Wallace.

SOUTH ATLANTA STATION.

Located Junction McDonough and Jonesboro Roads.

MEN'S LIST.

C Owens.

WOODWARD STATION.

Located

Want Ads.

Ten cents per line each insertion.
Six average words make one line.
The Constitution's "want medium" is known as one of merit, and is famous for its quick results.
The advertiser must give written notice when he desires to suspend or discontinue his advertisement.



109

If your name appears in either 'phone book, you can telephone your "ad." to 'Phone 109 and have it charged.
The bill will be mailed to you the following day for payment.
'Phone 109 is used exclusively for "want ads."
You are guaranteed a prompt, polite and efficient service.

WANTED HELP—MALE.

NO COMMON PROPOSITION does UNCLE REMUS'S MAGAZINE make its agents, and the publication behind it will be a tower of strength and prestige to our representatives. We are treating our agents exactly right; we appreciate their work, and we are going to inaugurate new and interesting events. We are just starting a cash prize contest now. Start at once and win a prize. Let us hear from you. UNCLE REMUS'S MAGAZINE, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Good machinists. Write the New Orleans Metal Trades Association, P. O. Drawer 241, New Orleans, La.

WANTED—For the U. S. Marine Corps, men between ages 21 and 35. An opportunity to see the world. For full information apply in person or by letter to No. 606 Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

BE sure the house you build, buy or rent is wired for electric lighting. Convenient, cool and economical.

BAKER—First-class, all around man (white only); good salary; steady position. Apply at once. Powell Grocery Co., Fitzgerald, Ga.

WANTED—Strictly temperate compositor—ad and job—in best small city shop in south. Best pay, every dollar a man can earn. Job for as long as man makes good. Daily News, Opelika, Ala.

ONE of the best parquetry floor layers and scrapers in Atlanta to go to Jacksonville, Fla., to live. Steady work to the experienced man that can turn the work out, and 50 cents per hour wages. Answer quick. Southern Hardwood Floor Co., 214 Duval bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, Hunter and Forsyth streets, teaches the trade by free clinic and careful instructions in few weeks; positions waiting for all who will learn. Write for particulars.

WANTED—Printer for country office; good place. X. Y. Z., this office.

WANTED—Experienced bottler of soda and mineral water. Apply H. Silverman Co.

WANTED—A good sewing machine mechanic. Address "Sewing Machines," care Constitution.

WANTED—Position by young man, first-class stenographer and office man. K, care Constitution.

WANTED HELP—FEMALE.

You can go right ahead as agent, making your big commission, which Uncle Remus's Magazine gives its agents, and also have a good chance to win some of the money in our contest being formed. We send you a free outfit, and ask you only to use push and energy. The subscribers are waiting. Don't delay. Write! UNCLE REMUS'S MAGAZINE, Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA Baptist Orphans Home Association at Hapeville wants a girls' matron; none but a Baptist need apply. Send application to 132 South Pryor street, Atlanta.

ROBINSON NECKWEAR COMPANY want 50 young ladies between the ages of 16 and 25 years, to learn to make neckwear. Apply before 8 a. m., corner Mitchell street and Madison avenue, opposite Terminal station.

WANTED—Intelligent, active lady to demonstrate and sell first-class sewing machines in this city. Address, giving age and business experience, "Commercial," care Constitution.

WANTED SITUATION—MALE.

WE SUPPLY competent help. No cost. Phone 3122, National Employment Association, 1022-23 Century Bldg.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

WANTED—One or two good city retail salesmen who can furnish and keep horse. Address "Commercial," care Constitution.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

FEW boarders, couple or gentlemen, all conveniences; references; also several nice rooms, near. 203 Spring st., Bell 2666-J.

DESIRABLE board at reasonable rates. Obtain by addressing Box 33, Demorest, Ga.

NICE ROOMS and board; home cooking; hot and cold water. 118 South Forsyth st. Men only. Atlanta phone 2545.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—6 or 7-room cottage, modern, strictly first-class neighborhood, north side or West End preferred. Would lease for 1 year or more, but would like option to buy should place suit. Must have large lot and abundant shade with necessary outbuildings. Address "Modern Cottage," 153 Whitehall st., City.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—A wide-awake hustling agent, who has had experience, to sell stock for a good legitimate mining proposition. Excellent commission; good opportunity to make money. For further information, address C. P. M. Co., Columbus, Ga.

"BLOW YOUR HORN." Blow it for UNCLE REMUS'S MAGAZINE, and make money in so doing. We offer our agents every inducement—big commissions, cash prizes and agents' contests. Write for particulars. Summon all your energy, determine you will turn something up, and with our outfit under your arm and the biggest proposition in magazine making in the south behind you, your success is assured. UNCLE REMUS'S MAGAZINE, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

CONCRETE construction work; two well-equipped plants, that can be placed on foundations, retaining walls or railroad work; long-distance and local phones 2710 or 3631. Address Will R. Maher, 402 Peters bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

BE sure the house you build, buy or rent is wired for electric lighting. Convenient, cool and economical.

WANTED—Second-hand furniture, office and household goods of all kinds. A. Springer, 230 Peters street, Bell 2752-J.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

CALL, write or phone us for our rent bulletin. Ralph O. Cochran, 19 South Broad.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of the city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth street.

DESIRABLE COTTAGE, every convenience, short walking distance, 62 Martin st., $20. Apply 293 E. Fair st., or phones 1195.

GET our Weekly Rent Bulletin, giving fairly good description of everything we have for rent. Phone 318. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 12 Auburn avenue.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

TWO pleasant rooms for couple who wish to do light housekeeping. 167 Ogiethorpe avenue, 'phone 678-L West.

THREE first floor connecting, unfurnished rooms, all conveniences. Apply 370 Pulliam street.

FOR RENT—Neatly furnished housekeeping rooms; also single rooms. Call at 129 Spring street.

PLEASANT furnished and unfurnished rooms for rent. 120 West Peachtree.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, in private family, to young couple; board if desired. Apply at 167 Luckie street.

NICELY furnished front room, all conveniences, private family, splendid neighborhood, close in. Bell 'phone 1310 North.

FOR RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—One of the best located and equipped store rooms, suitable for small wholesale house; rent very reasonable. Address Calhoun, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

BRAMBACH PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

FOR SALE—Second-hand cash registers. We have for sale in our office several second-hand cash registers, taken in exchange for new ones. They have been thoroughly overhauled and are in first-class condition. We would be glad to explain to anyone looking for a bargain in second-hand cash registers. The National Cash Register Company, 95 Peachtree street.

HORSE, buggy and harness for sale; horse is gentle, used to the city, can be driven by a child; can be seen at Milam & Miller's Stables.

BE sure the house you build, buy or rent is wired for electric lighting. Convenient, cool and economical.

ONE second-hand Skinner & Wood double engine, size 8x12, 45 horsepower, fly wheel 5 feet diameter, 10-inch face, 135 revolutions. Address Constitution.

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS TO ORDER.
Get our prices before placing your order for Screen or Cabinet work. Telephones, Bell 749, West, Atlanta, 916.
SCREEN AND CABINET MFG. CO.,
Corner Humphries and Glenn Streets.

FOX TERRIERS sold and at stud, pedigreed, prize stock. Dogs boarded. Belvidere Kennel, 445 Ponce de Leon avenue.

CHAMPION No. 5 rock crusher for sale; in good running condition; several duplicate parts. Bargain for quick sale. W. R. Maher, 402 Peter. bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE to ordinaries and road commissioners and others: Have for sale, at a great bargain, a road roller in first-class condition. Full information furnished on application. Will R. Maher, 402 Peters bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—A few hospital conical and wall tents left, at bargain. A. Springer, 230 Peters st. Bell 2752-J.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER; good as new; $20 if taken at once. G. N., 308, Constitution.

MATCHED team dark bay horses, with harness and surrey. Inquire No. 10 Fort McPherson.

BUILDING MATERIAL—No. 1 shingles, $4.10; No. 2s, $2.15; lath, $3.25. Immediate delivery. Postoffice Box 634. 7-7-tf

FOUND.

BE sure the house you build, buy or rent is wired for electric lighting. Convenient, cool and economical.

BE UP AND DOING. You will justly be a proud agent if you win a prize in our FIRST agents' contest. But you make big commissions whether you win or not. However, an agent up in Tennessee writes us that "Fail" is not in his dictionary at all. That's the spirit. Come with us and win. There is no limit to the money to be made under the proposition we make NOW. Write for it. Uncle Remus's Magazine, Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Established 1890.
WEYMAN & CONNORS, EQUITABLE Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE 3 to 5 YEARS; 6 PER CENT. JOHN CAREY, 18 EAST ALABAMA STREET.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount, 4 1-2, 5 and 6 per cent. Write or call, S. W. Carson, 24 South Broad.

MONEY advanced salaried people and others; easy payments; quick; confidential. American Investment Co., 704 Candler building.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE and others, without security, easy payments; offices 63 principal cities. D. H. Talman, room 524 Austell building.

MONEY to loan at 5, 6 and 7 per cent interest, according to security. Small expense and prompt attention. Only on real estate in and near Atlanta. S. H. Turman.

4 PER CENT home money to lend on monthly payment plan; no delay; also money for purchase money notes. Straight loans made at 8 per cent upward, according to desirability of loan. W. A. Foster, 12 South Broad street.

MONEY to loan on real estate at very lowest interest rates; no delays; buy purchase money notes. Charles Herman, room 202 Temple Court.

EDUCATIONAL.

CALL, write or phone for Catalogue and "Great Summer Discount" card. Draughon's P. Bus. College, Piedmont hotel block.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BRAMBACH PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED 1823.
BECHT PIANO CO., 62 N. FORSYTH.

WE OFFER OPPORTUNITY for profitable business at your own town, manufacturing IDEAL CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS; cheaper than wood, more durable than brick, and better than natural stone. We sell the Ideal machines on favorable terms and furnish material cheap. Call or write H. C. RAWLINGS & CO., 301 Kiser bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

I AM now presenting an investment which will pay $25 per month during 1908 and succeeding years for each $142.50 invested now, or $150 payable in four monthly installments; closest investigation courted. Write today. E. E. Beals, 925 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE, market and restaurant combined with lease, stock and fixtures cheap. W. J. Garner, 250 Marietta street.

ACCEPTABLE PARTY with $10,000 can secure good position in paying manufacturing business. Address Manufacturing, care Constitution.

WANTED, to sell a fine second-hand job office, complete with two presses, motor, etc.; cost $2,200, will sell for less than half on terms of $350 cash, balance in 18 months. Keystone Type Foundry, Atlanta.

BE sure the house you build, buy or rent is wired for electric lighting. Convenient, cool and economical.

WE want to get in communication with parties having money that they will lend for the purpose of building houses on desirable city property. We have customers owning lots that they want a home built on; we also have desirable lots that we want to build houses on to sell. Self House Building Co., 716 4th Nat. Bank bldg.

DO YOU have any sympathy for your horses and mules? If so, have them properly shod. We shoe horses and mules with two ends in view: First, the kind your animal requires; second, to resist wear and tear. Our horseshoers know what shoe your horse needs and we use only the best material. We do wagon and carriage repair work and anything in blacksmith line. We buy and sell second-hand wagons. See us. Atl. S. and B. Co., 29 Exchange place, between Decatur and Edgewood.

PERSONAL.

DAVID W. YARBROUGH,
MASTER PLUMBER.
'Phones 1755. 20 E. Hunter St.

YOU can have delivered at your door Salt Spring Lithia Water, nature's remedy for the stomach and kidneys. Call Bell phone 3617.

BE sure the house you build, buy or rent is wired for electric lighting. Convenient, cool and economical.

DR. EDMONDSON'S Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills, a safe and reliable treatment for painful and suppressed menstruation, irregularities and similar obstructions. Trial box by mail, 50 cents. Frank Edmondson & Bro., manufacturing chemists, 14 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS TO ORDER.
Get our prices before placing your order for Screen or Cabinet work. Telephones, Bell 749, West, Atlanta, 916.
SCREEN AND CABINET MFG. CO.,
Corner Humphries and Glenn Streets.

LADIES—Use LaFranco's Compound; safe, speedy regulator; 25 cents, druggists or mail; booklet free. Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

"BETTER be safe than sorry;"
If Burnett hangs your wall paper
You'll have no cause for worry.
"Your Uncle Jim" is hard to beat—
He's at No. 12 E. Hunter street.
Bell phone 3535, Atlanta 3534

B. BERNARD, the live auctioneer at 20 S. Pryor, will buy or sell you out. Special attention given to sales from premises.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FARM AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES ON THE SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

SOAPSTONE DEPOSITS: Embracing approximately forty acres, within thirty-eight miles of Atlanta and very conveniently located with reference to transportation facilities. These deposits will yield good size blocks or slabs. The material saws easily, which insures minimum quarry expense. Samples can be seen at our offices.

MICA DEPOSIT: Embracing about twenty acres. The indications are exceptionally good, but it would be necessary to make some additional openings before the full extent and value of the deposits can be determined. Property is nicely located for shipping. The enormous demand for this material and the high prices prevailing for both the sheet and scrap should make this opportunity very inviting.

LOCATION FOR PHYSICIAN: In a middle Georgia town, the only physician and surgeon, on account of age, desires to retire from a practice which has required many years to build up. His home consists of eighty acres of fine land, with an eight-room two-story residence, barn, stables, etc. The residence is practically new. Titles perfect. Price $2,500, with reasonable terms.

LOCATION FOR FARMER AND FRUIT GROWER: 265 acres, 1 1-2 miles from our main line, and same distance from a good town. 40 acres of beautiful valley land. 140 acres in cultivation, balance pasture and timber. 2,000 peach trees, 100 pears, and other fruit. A first-class nine-room two-story dwelling, three tenant houses, barn, store house, etc. Price $20 per acre.

WE WANT TIMBER: A tract of sweet gum or red gum, on or within three miles of our line, for a crate and box manufacturer, who would establish a very large plant, employing high-class labor. This proposition should therefore interest any community on the Seaboard where the materials can be secured. For additional information concerning these or other profitable opportunities for investment, and for literature and property lists, call on or address Seaboard Industrial Agency.

THE BEST TRACT OF TIMBER
BETWEEN ATLANTA AND BIRMINGHAM IS FOR SALE.

ONE THOUSAND, two hundred acres of virgin pine and hardwood. Pine predominates, but there is also a magnificent growth of white oak and poplar, with a sprinkling of fine hickory. The timber is very long bodied, and averages well in diameter. On a little more than one acre, we counted 280 large pine trees which would easily cut 250,000 feet. The property will average between six and seven thousand feet to the acre, plus 500,000 oak crossties. The land is perfectly level, and after timber is removed will make one of the best stock, grain and cotton farms in the entire valley. Additional timber adjoins this and can also be secured. There is no plant manufacturing sash, doors, blinds, flooring, etc., between Atlanta and Birmingham, and this timber should prove especially inviting to a concern of that nature. Price $20 per acre in fee.
H. B. BIGHAM,
Assistant General Industrial Agent,
Seaboard Air Line Railway, 1109 English-American Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE yourself money by letting us do your building and repair work. T. S. Galloway & Sons, 209 Kennedy street, city.; Atlanta phone 4198.

BE sure the house you build, buy or rent is wired for electric lighting. Convenient, cool and economical.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Nine-room house, 432 N. Jackson; double-floored, storm-sheeted, east front. See owner for price and terms.

FOR SALE—No. 177 West Peachtree. Two basement rooms and servants' bath. Three bedrooms, large reception hall, library and dining room. Terms if desired. J. E. VanValkenburg, owner, 501 Equitable bldg.

MEDICAL.

LADIES.
DR. SAGE'S Golden Drops is the remedy for delayed and irregular periods. Money refunded if not satisfied is the best testimonial. Mailed to any address for $1, plain package. Whitaker-Coursey Drug Co., Atlanta, Ga., Dept. A.

OLD HATS MADE NEW.

PANAMA HATS cleaned and reshaped, 50c; soft and stiff felt hats cleaned and reshaped, 35c; soft and stiff straws bleached and reshaped, 35c to 50c; bands, bindings or sweats, 25c each extra. Out-of-town orders given prompt attention. Acme Hatters, 100½ Whitehall street.

TRUNK REPAIRING.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO. TRUNK AND BAG CO., retail and repairing. 77 Whitehall street. Phone 1378.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY,
Real Estate,
221 Century Bldg.
BOTH PHONES 5168.

BEAUTIFUL lot on Peachtree for $6,500. It's fine size and in swell neighborhood, beyond Fifteenth st.; reasonable terms.

$13,500 for an elegant home within a half block east of Peachtree street and in one of the choicest and prettiest neighborhoods on the north side of the city, 8-room house, splendidly built and beautifully arranged, with all modern conveniences, furnace heat, etc., and in tip-top condition. Nice servant's house and large, beautiful lot. It's a fine bargain at this price.

$2,500 for beautiful Ansley Park lot on East Fifteenth street. The size, lovely location, etc., will certainly surprise you, but I've got it for sale exclusively, and you'd better be quick if you want it.

$3,250 FOR pretty West End cottage; 6 rooms and nice corner lot. I also have some other nice homes out there as well as nice vacant lots.

BEAUTIFUL northside home on Piedmont avenue, north of Ponce de Leon avenue. Elegant, new and modern, 10-room house in choice neighborhood, and a large, beautiful lot. A bargain.

$2,300 FOR beautiful lot on Capitol ave., this side of Georgia ave., that can be improved to fine advantage.

$1,800 FOR a beautiful 50-foot lot on one of the very best main streets on north side of the city, and it is a splendid money-maker for somebody.

BARGAINS IN ANSLEY PARK LOTS—One of the prettiest ones on Peachtree circle, with east front and splendid location for $4,250. Another beautiful corner lot on Peachtree circle for $4,000; also a beauty for $1,800, and another for $900.

McCLURE REALTY AND INVESTMENT CO.,
40 1-2 W. Mitchell St.

FOR SALE—2 fine residence lots on Edgewood avenue, in Inman Park, just beyond Delta Place; 69 and 63-foot frontage, extending back 200 feet to alley. $2,500 each for quick sale. Will arrange terms to suit.

FOR SALE—Railroad frontage on Marietta street, running back to Julian street. $25 per front foot.

FOR RENT—Store room at 42 West Mitchell street. $75 per month.

FOR RENT—25x60-foot storeroom corner Pryor and Garnett streets. $75 per month. Splendid location for drug store, soda fount, cigar stand, etc.

FOR RENT—2 small stores on Garnett side of above building, at very low rental.

FOR RENT—Entire second floor of above building, 50x110 feet. $100 per month.

FOR RENT—Suite of offices on second floor of McClure building, corner Forsyth and Mitchell. Will arrange offices to suit tenant.

UPCHURCH MORRIS & COMPANY,
Real Estate and Renting,
600 Austell Building.
B. phone 1614; A. phone 735

IF you are looking for a nice 9-room cottage on a chertted street, half block of car line, near churches and school, close in, on lot 52x120, we have it, and the price will sell it—$3,500.

WE have just listed a beautiful 2-story, 12-room residence, in one of the best sections of the north side, which will have to be seen to be appreciated. It ought to sell for $10,000, but to make a quick sale we will sell it for less money. See us Monday.

IF you are interested in fine rent-paying proposition we can show you three small houses, on corner lot; rented for $18.50 per month. Will sell for $1,700; one-third cash, balance one and two years at 7 per cent.

TWO 6-room houses; rented for $33.20; will sell the two for $2,775; one-third cash, balance monthly at 7 per cent.

GEO. P. MOORE,
402 Kiser Building.
Bell Phone 5408.

$2,600—I have on Piedmont avenue a beautiful elevated lot on the best part of the street, that has never been priced under $2,800. Owner is going to leave the city and says sell it. It's a bargain, and you will never buy a lot on this thoroughfare again at the price. Better see me quick. It's a corner, too.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

SOUTHERN DYE AND CLEANING WORKS, main office 38 North Forsyth street. Skilful, prompt and reliable.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE—One of Mobile's largest printing establishments will be sold by me on Wednesday, July 17, 1907, at 10 o'clock a. m. The sale pertaining of 2 Hoe double-cylinder printing presses, 40x56, with roller stocks; 6 rubber blankets for same; 1 Campbell Economic printing press; 2 Acme self-clamping automatic power cutters; one 32-inch, one 36-inch; one 10 h. p. boiler with 80-foot stack; one 20-h. p. motor and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention pertaining to a first-class printing establishment. For further information write or see me. A. A. Richards, Auctioneer, 413 Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala.

AUCTIONS.

HIGH POLISHED FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
41 Marietta Street, Tuesday, July 9, at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

ANOTHER fine lot consigned, consisting of $50 roll top desk, $75 sideboard, $75 refrigerator, 2 electric ceiling fans, 6 Vienna bentwood chairs, 18 stools, small sideboards, bedroom suit, folding lounge, coffee urn, water cooler, standing showcase, suitable for any business; carpets, matting, rugs, pictures, crockery, 2 enamel clocks, round and square dining tables 8 and 10 feet long, 2 small oak tables with drawers, oak folding bed with mirror front, chairs, rockers, onyx table with lamp, lot of books, slop jars, zinc tubs and buckets, fruit jars and many other good things.

LEO FRESH, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

WILLIAM S. ANSLEY,
Real Estate,
217 CENTURY BUILDING.
'Phone 288 Main. Atlanta 295.

WASHINGTON STREET, corner lot, a beauty; cars run right by it, and as it is 100x200 feet, you can build four houses on it. Price $5,000.

DECATUR, GA.—Nice 6-room cottage, with electric lights, fronting right on the car line in half block of the Agnes Scott college, with a lot 107 by nearly 300 feet deep. This is one of the best located places for sale in Decatur. Price $3,500.

SOUTH SIDE LOT, near Georgia avenue, on Hill street, in half block of Georgia avenue, I have one of the cheapest lots in Atlanta today; size 43x133 to an alley. Owner wants to sell it quick and will take $700 for it.

WARE & HARPER,
724-25 Century Bldg.

$850—60x220 to alley, West End; a beautiful lot at a bargain.

$500—40x120; good lot near corner of Georgia and Hill street.

$3,650—8-room, 2-story house, 50x200; two bath rooms; all street improvements.

$2,750—Prettiest 5-room cottage in Atlanta; porcelain bath, cabinet mantels and car line. $500 cash.

$3,900—Rents for $48 per month; good new negro renting property; 4 houses, never vacant; 15 per cent.

$2,000—Six-room cottage, 50x147; porcelain bath, cabinet mantels, tinted walls—$800 cash.

$900—Beautiful east front lot, all street improvements, 50x150; side alley; bargain; shaded; Grant park section.

$1,000—Highland avenue; all street improvements and car line; 50x142. Bargain.

$2,300—Six-room cottage; porcelain bath, cabinet mantels, 50x150; near Pryor street.

J. H. DREWRY & CO.,
1113 Century Building.

SOME INVESTMENT BARGAINS.

71 FEET front on Decatur st., just beyond Butler. This runs back 200 feet. The price is $20,000, and it is worth nearer $30,000.

WE HAVE 2 acres fronting 150 feet on Southern Ry. and convenient to the new A., B. and A road. This is a crackerjack manufacturing site. Make us an offer.

WE ARE also offering a large lot on corner of Glenn and Kelly sts. This will cut up into three good lots for building purposes. The size is 89 feet on Kelly by 200 feet on Glenn and the price is $1,250 cash.

405 FEET frontage on N. Boulevard, near Ponce de Leon, only $55 per front foot.

YOU can't beat these if you are looking for investment property.

BELL PHONE 4219.

C. H. WELLS & CO.,
1104 Fourth National Bank Building.

$1,500 On Kennesaw avenue, or Ponce de Leon place, just midway between Ponce de Leon avenue and North avenue, we have a beautifully elevated, shaded east front lot, 50 x 170. This is the prettiest lot on the north side, and a prettier location for a home can't be found. The character of the improvements which are being put on this street will make it the prettiest block in the city. This price includes all cost of tile walk and curbing, and can give terms if desired.

ABOUT $300 per year net on an investment of $1,250. Good property, practically new, and never vacant. Owner must have cash to close up large deal, and this price is only for a quick sale. We would be glad to show you this property, but please don't 'phone us about it.

GREENE COUNTY FARM—550 acres of land, eight miles from Greensboro, on public road and two creeks; 250 acres in good pine timber, 50 to 75 acres in bottom land and bermuda grass, and balance open and in cultivation. This is good, strong, red land, lies well, is well watered by several springs, branches, and creeks, and has three good tenant houses. Price $11.50 per acre, payable one-third cash and balance in ten annual payments, at 7 per cent.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

14 PER CENT INVESTMENT ON JACKSON ST., BETWEEN EDGEWOOD AND AUBURN AVES.

This is close-in new property on paved street, where everything is down and paid for, now rented for over $1,425.00 per year. The price we are making for quick sale is $10,000, or we will divide this property and sell part of it if the whole is more than you care to invest. For further particulars call at once on C. E. Morgan, Secretary, 1123 Century building, phone 1107.

A. GRAVES,
Both Phones.
26 1-2 S. Pryor St.

$8,500.

WILL take a complete house built for a home by a gentleman of taste and refinement; large lot, elegant 8-r. h., modern in every respect. There is nothing better in the city offered.

$3,500 EACH.

WILL take 2 new 5-room cottages, well built, modern in appointments. These houses are situated on a prominent south side residence street, and if you are looking for something really good, it will pay you to investigate.

$3,500.

WILL take a fine business lot near the terminal station.



GOOD INVESTMENTS.

$800—Two good three-room negro houses, Ira street, rent $10, which is 15 per cent. All cash.

$3,400—Robbins st., near McDaniel, double house, 6 rooms each side, water and gas, practically new, rent $34. Terms if desired.

$2,000—Maple st., store and dwelling, lot 41x70; perfect condition. Rents regularly $22.

$4,000—Four houses, Maple st., good condition, always rented to good tenants. Rents $48 per month. This is fine.

"WE SELL LOTS CHEAPER."
MALLARD REALTY CO.
202 Candler Building.
3218 BOTH PHONES.
L. L. Mallard Edwin A. Hardin
W. B. Sheldon.

Capital Stock $50,000.

Besides these following we have 1,500 other properties for sale. With our auto touring cars and expert chauffeurs we show bargains quickly. List your bargains with us and we will give you quick attention.

$2,350 BUYS corner, 200x400, on Highland avenue, car line and paved street; makes 8 lots 50x185 to alley, worth $400 to $750 each. Lots are in demand here.

$850, LOT 43x125, with alleys on two sides; right at Pine street, near Piedmont; strictly high-class and a genuine bargain. $400 cash, balance very easy.

$6,900 GETS two neat 5-room cottages two blocks from Grand opera house, on elevated corner; will rent for $800. Buy this for quick profit. Easy terms.

WE SELL LOTS CHEAPER.

MOORE GAUNT CO.
REAL ESTATE
600-10 CENTURY BUILDING.
BOTH PHONES 4234
EXTRA BELL PHONE 4235

VACANT LOTS.

$3,650—The cheapest and the best lot left on Ponce de Leon ave. It is now or never with this pickup.

$3,000—Shady east front 60-foot lot on N. Boulevard, in best part.

$2,500—Prettiest vacant lot on E. North ave., 50x300; shade.

$1,600—Another North ave. lot, 54x140 to alley, near Hunt st.

$750—Oak st, corner, 53x150.

"WE GET RESULTS."

FOR RENT
WAREHOUSE

ONE-HALF BLOCK NEW SOUTHERN FREIGHT DEPOT, 3 STORY, MILL CONSTRUCTED BRICK BUILDING, 47x120 FEET. ELECTRIC LIGHTS, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR, DOUBLE FLOORS, PLATE GLASS FRONT. BASEMENT HAS CEMENT FLOOR, TEN-FOOT POSTS. FRONT AND REAR ENTRANCES. FINEST LIGHT IN THE CITY. WILL RENT TO ONE OR MORE TENANTS. INQUIRE AT 29 GARNETT STREET.

HOW TO FILTER CITY WATER AT HOME.

Mailed you for 10 cents in stamps. The outfit can be purchased for 25 cents at any drug store and will filter enough water for fifteen people to drink per day. P. O. Box 1025.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR RENT
Nos. 414-16-18 Decatur St.
Corner Yonge St.
3 STORES
Just about completed.
Don't miss seeing these.
Rental most reasonable.
Apply to
LIEBMAN
Real Estate—Renting,
28 Peachtree St.

GEORGIA, Fulton County—To the Superior Court of said County: The petition of O. W. Norcross and Henry J. Cross, both of Worcester, Mass., and W. S. Lincoln, of Marble Hill, Ga., respectfully shows:

1. That your petitioners desire for themselves, their associates and successors, to be incorporated and made a body politic under the name and style of "THE SOUTHERN MARBLE COMPANY," for the full term of twenty (20) years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of said time, as provided by law.

2. They desire that the capital stock of said corporation shall be Three Hundred Thousand ($300,000.00) Dollars, divided into shares of One Hundred Dollars each, all of which shall be actually paid in money or in property, at its fair cash value, suitable and available for its business, before it shall commence operation.

They desire that said corporation shall have plenary power to increase its capital stock from time to time, to any amount not exceeding One Million Dollars, to be determined by a majority vote of its outstanding capital stock; and in making any such increase, they desire for the corporation the right to issue either preferred or common stock, or both, on such terms and conditions as may be determined by a majority vote of its outstanding capital stock.

3. The object of said corporation is pecuniary gain to its stockholders.

4. The principal business in which it proposes to engage is quarrying, manufacturing and selling marble, granite, sandstone, limestone and other stones, with the right and power to purchase, lease, own and hold real estate suitable for its business, or which may be used profitably in connection therewith, and to sell and dispose of the same; also to purchase and own personal property, including any and all kinds of machinery necessary and suitable for its business; to purchase and own manufacturing plants suitable for its business and to maintain and operate the same; to purchase and own water powers, and water rights, railways and rolling stock necessary for the prosecution of its corporate business, and to maintain and operate the same only as an incident to its business, and not as a common carrier; also to borrow money, issue bonds, and to execute mortgages on its corporate property to secure payment of same; also to do any and all other things usual and proper to be done by other corporations of similar character.

5. The principal office of said corporation shall be in Fulton county, Georgia, with the right to establish branch offices elsewhere in said state and in other states, and to carry on its business in said state and in other states of the United States.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they, their associates and successors, be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid, with the rights, powers and privileges above prayed for, and with such other powers and privileges as are conferred upon similar corporations under the laws of this state.

C. P. GOREE, Attorney for Petitioners.
Filed in office this June 22, 1907.
ARNOLD BROYLES, Clerk.

STATE OF GEORGIA—COUNTY OF FULTON—I, Arnold Broyles, clerk of the superior court of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the application for charter of The Southern Marble Company as the same appears of file in this office.

Witness my official signature and the seal of said court this June 22, 1907.
ARNOLD BROYLES,
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County, Georgia.

RECEIVER'S SALE

By order of the court, bids are invited on the following properties claimed by T. A. Bailey, bankrupt—bids to be received on property as a whole, or in parcels, and to be opened at first creditors' meeting.

About two million feet of standing hardwood timber, principally cypress.

Over one-half million feet of dry lumber, principally cypress, oak and gum. Also hardwood mill complete, thirty thousand feet capacity, and all appurtenances, together with tram roads, tram engines, timber leases, etc. Said mill and lumber located on Central of Ga. R. R., near Blakely, Ga.

R. O. WATERS, Receiver for
T. A. BAILEY, Bankrupt.
Address Blakely, Ga.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains of the Following Roads:

SEABOARD AIR LINE.
These arrivals and departures are given only as information, and are not guaranteed.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Washington..	7:35 am	Birmingham..	7:35 am
Athens.	8:30 am	Monroe.	7:00 am
Memphis	11:20 am	New York. ..	11:30 am
New York ...	4:30 pm	Athens.	4:00 pm
Monroe.	6:10 pm	Memphis	4:45 pm
Birmingham..	9:45 pm	Washington...	10:00 pm

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

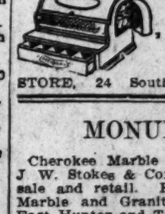
R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell, Jr., Hugh M. Dorsey and Arthur Heyman.
Dorsey, Brewster, Howell & Heyman.
Attorneys at Law.
Offices 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209 and 210 Kiser building, Atlanta, Ga.
Long distance telephones 3023, 3024 and 3025, Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton Seed Oil and Cotton Ginning MACHINERY

Not in Any Combination or Trust

Complete plants from fifteen to two hundred tons capacity. Special small oil plants for ginneries. Complete Cotton Ginning Systems.

E. Van Winkle Gin & Machine Works
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



If you are thinking about buying a Cash Register give us a call. We carry a full line of Registers of all makes in first-class condition.
Registers can be bought on easy monthly payments.
THE SOUTHERN SECOND-HAND CASH REGISTER STORE, 24 South Broad street.

MONUMENTS.

Cherokee Marble and Granite Works, J. W. Stokes & Cox, Proprietors, whole sale and retail. Producers of Georgia Marble and Granite. Office and yard East Hunter and Terry streets, Atlanta, Ga. Standard phone 1637. Fine monumental work a specialty.

PALMISTRY.

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Farms and Farmers

Address all letters intended for this department to Col. R. J. Redding, Editor of Farm and Farmers Department, Griffin, Ga.

OATS IN OHIO AND IN THE SOUTH.

I am sure that the readers of this department read with interest and gratification the "Excellent, Sensible Letter" (as I headed it) from Mr. A. Lamb, of Cleveland, Ohio, published in the issue of July 1. When preparing copy for that issue, I did not have time for more than a mere acknowledgment. Indeed, it did not occur to me at the moment that any extended comment was called for; but, on reading it in print, I find a text for a short article. Mr. Lamb says in his letter: "This number (referring to a late issue of The Constitution) does not contain much regarding stock and the production of meats, but your editorial on cowpeas and oats is extremely interesting. I was not aware that any variety of oats makes so good a yield as you report anywhere south of the Ohio river. Even here in northern Ohio none of the kinds that I am acquainted with does as well as farther north. Wisconsin, Michigan, Canada and New York are the natural growing homes of oats. Irish potatoes and peas. Ohio is pretty good for all these, and almost everything else."

It is probable that Mr. Lamb understood by the name "peas," in my article to which he so kindly refers, what is more particularly known as "Canada Field pea," a variety of the same species as the everywhere common "English," or "Garden pea," as it is generally known in the south. If so, he misunderstood, for the "pea" I mentioned in connection with oats is the cowpea, which is really not a pea at all, but rather a bean. But the point intended to be made in this writing is that the very prevalent notion that the climate and soils of the south are not adapted to the profitable production of quite a number of kinds of plants and field crops that are staple in the north, is without foundation in fact. It is quite true that several of these crops are not actually produced to any considerable extent in the south; but it is not admitted that they may not be successfully grown whenever, and almost wherever, the proper effort is made. Take the oat crops, for instance.

It is doubtless true that some varieties of oats, perhaps especially those kinds the grain of which is better adapted for human food in this form of oatmeal, so-called "Quaker oats," etc., succeed much better in Canada, Manitoba, Scotland, Alaska and other short-summer climates. But we have varieties in the south that seem not to meet with favor in those extreme sections. For instance, our varieties of Mexican or Central American origin, those of the type of the so-called "Texas Rustproof," a variety that is absolutely rust-proof, as its name implies. To go further we have a variety of macaroni wheat known as "Nicaragua" (presumably from the country of that name), which is not only also rust-proof, but is thoroughly adapted to the climate and to a great part of the soils of the south.

Corn is popularly supposed to be peculiarly adapted to a more northern climate, but this may be easily shown to be "popular" only in the sense that it is in fact the great grain crop of many of the less extreme northern and western states. The facts are that larger yields per acre of both corn, oats and possibly Irish potatoes, have been secured in the south than in any section of the country.

The truth of the matter is that several of these crops have not received—at least for a hundred years or more—that degree of attention that they must receive in the north. Since the invention of the cotton gin cotton has been the leading crop of the extreme south, all others being considered as subsidiary. It could be grown in the south only—so far as this country was concerned; it was adopted to our labor system, affording and requiring attention throughout the entire year. Its extensive culture seemed not to work harmoniously with stock breeding—an egregious error.

It is cheerfully admitted that our friends of the north and west "chose the better part," or their climate ordained and their soil favored the cereal crops and grasses, and live stock offered at once the best method of marketing such crops, while incidentally preserving and increasing the productiveness of their soils. It was a sort of "Hobson's choice" with them at the best, and yet it proved far better than did the all-cotton and buy-corn-and-bacon system that gradually fastened itself on the south, especially after the war.

It is remarkable how the necessities of the case, or the urgent desires of man, may modify the natural requirements of climate and soil as to certain crops and animals. Northern farmers, at least those of the Ohio river states and even Wisconsin and Michigan, are "catching on" to our southern (?) cowpea, as they have to our old-time Lucerne, now almost universally known under the name alfalfa. It was never extensively grown, or even generally known, in the south; but this editor had his patches of "Lucerne" fifty years ago, and his father grew it before the son was born. As to the cowpea, I have little doubt that the children are already born in Illinois and Ohio who will live to assert the claim that their forefathers "found it first."

I do believe that in time to come—this deponent saith not how long—when cotton will be profitably grown in all the middle west and the mort southerly Pacific states. It is now produced with great success from thirty to forty miles further northward in Georgia and other South Atlantic states than was possible forty or fifty years ago. If Ohio and other adjoining states had "got onto" cotton and cattle ticks over a hundred years ago, and the south had been prevented by some irresistible edict from growing the one and harboring the other, there is no doubt in my mind that the south would have become the great live stock and grain growing section of the union.

In an appeal made to a congressional committee, in March, 1906, for legislation ("with an appropriation") for the extermination of the southern cattle tick, this writer made the point that if this pest had been from the beginning a curse upon the northern section, and not on the southern, the issues of the war between the states might have been determined differently, because the south would have had plenty of rations—"plenty of beef and shoe leather"—to carry on the war indefinitely.

No, the south can grow oats, wheat, rye, and barley, and any and everything that is grown north, and many other things that cannot (as yet) be grown north of the Ohio river.

"Come south, young man, come south."

R. J. REDDING.

Farm Correspondence.

BRITTLE FEET OF HORSE.

T. W. F., Pleasant Hill, Ga.—I have a mare 6 years old that I have been driving on mail route five months. Her feet are very brittle and break and split with shoes on and she has a small knot on fore leg, just below and outside the knee, and is slightly lame in that foot.

Answer—Brittle, easily-splitting hoofs should be shod with strong bar shoes, and in some cases it would be well to put a leather sole between the hoof and shoe. You will find some advantage in anointing the surface of the hoof twice a week with a mixture of equal parts of linseed oil and tar. I do not think such a knot as you describe would cause lameness. Make a mixture of 2 drachms of canthorides and 1 oz. of lard and rub a little of it well in on and immediately around the knot. Tie up the head so that it cannot get to the place with its mouth. After 24 hours wash the blister ointment off and grease with a little lard. Repeat the ointment when the blister first made is nearly well and continue for a month or two or as long as may be necessary.

(1) NITRATE OF SUGAR CANE: (2) HORN FLY; (3) SECOND CROP POTATOES.

Old Subscribber, Cuba, Ala.—(1) I have about one-half acre in ribbon cane and it is up—a fine stand. I have already applied 600 pounds cotton seed meal and phosphate, half and half. Now, what I want to know is if you think it would pay me to apply, say, 200 pounds of nitrate of soda at last plowing.

(2) Have you ever used anything to kill or prevent the little flies that annoy cows so bad? I suppose they are the horn fly. If you have a remedy please give it and how it is best applied.

(3) In planting Irish potatoes for second crop would you cut the potato or not. I intend to use small tubers from first crop. When should they be planted?

Answer—(1) Not knowing the character and quality of the land I cannot give a definite reply to this question. It seems that you have not applied potash in any form—a very serious error. Moreover a "half-and-half" application of 600 pounds of acid phosphate and cotton seed meal carries as much nitrogen as should be needed by the acid phosphate. As an original application 300 pounds of acid phosphate and 150 pounds of meal and 75 pounds of muriate of potash (to the half acre), followed at first plowing with 75 pounds of nitrate of soda and 50 or 75 pounds at last plowing would have been a good balanced formula. I think I would even now correct your first mistake by adding the 75 pounds of potash (at once), and 35 pounds nitrate at last plowing.

(2) I have never seen a "horn fly." This species may be recognized by their habit of settling at the base of the horns of the animals infested. The government cattle book recommends the "smearing of the animals with a mixture of equal parts of fish oil and tar, or with axle grease," spraying with kerosene emulsion and trapping them with somewhat elaborate contrivance. Also sprinkle lime in the dung of the cattle or spread it over them so that it will dry out quickly.

(3) Use the small potatoes and do not cut them. A good plan is to save the undersized potatoes from the early diggings, placing them in a dry place, stay under a house, until time to plant. A still better plan is to plant seed that have been kept over in cold storage from the fall crop of the preceding year. Plant when there is a good season (not before) from July 20 to August 20. At best, the second crop planting—away from the coast region—is a very uncertain proposition.

KEEPING IRISH POTATOES OVER SUMMER.

A. K. Watt, Banitee, La.—In answer to a subscriber asking you how to keep Irish potatoes during the summer months, I will give my method and have found it successful: Spread the potatoes either on a floor or on the ground, protected from the weather; then cover them 10 or 12 inches with dry straw or by giving the place or house plenty of ventilation.

Query.—Do the potatoes continue in good palatable condition—suitable for the table, or do they shrivel and become dry?

NUT-GRASS.

G. S. Bender, Pleasant Hill, Ala.—I have a square of nut-grass in my garden. I have put 3,600 pounds dirty sult off meal on it, but did not kill it. Please write me best and cheapest way to kill it.

Answer—I have so often been asked for an effective method of destroying nut-grass and been unable to give satisfactory answer, that I am ashamed to repeat myself. If you will plow up the ground and rake out the nuts and expose them to the hot sun a few days their germinating power will be destroyed; but the work must be repeated every week or ten days. On a small plot I believe it would be most effective to make an enclosure and keep a few hungry rooters (hogs) in it. Sowing the land very thickly in oats in the fall, followed after harvest with cowpeas, also thickly sown, and repeated for two years will (it has been claimed) pretty effectively destroy the pest. Keep the ground well cultivated all summer—at least once every week or ten days—until killing frost, and you will destroy most of it. There is "no" easy or inexpensive way.

"FILLERS" IN FERTILIZERS.

"Farmer," of Atlanta Heights, Ga., has written me a letter about "fillers" in fertilizers, but withholds his name. It is surprising that there are yet men who do not know that the invariable rule of newspapers and journals requires that all communications must be accompanied by the real name of the writers—not necessarily for publication of the name, for it will be substituted by a non de plume if desired.

TO PROTECT MELONS FROM RABBITS.

If you are troubled by rabbits gnawing your melons or cucumbers, shoot them in the daytime; and hang your shirt in the patch at night. The shirt must be worn during the day and hung across the back of a chair at night; hang it so that the sleeve may sway in the breeze.

J. H. WEST,
Loudon, Tenn.

RICE FLOUR.

A. W. Leland, McClellanville, S. C.—For the benefit of C. E. G., Benson, S. C., in the issue of The Constitution of June 17, I will tell him and all others who are not acquainted with "rice flour" what I know about it. "Rice flour" is one of the by-products in the hulling of rice and preparing it for the market, just as "shorts" are in the grinding of wheat into flour. It comes from the inner covering of the grain, and when not adulterated with the outside covering (known as "hulls"), it is one of the most fattening and nutritious products of the rice. Farmers and planters who have rice prepared at home, in the "mortar," do not have all of this inner covering removed (as it is pretty hard not to do, and cuffy shirks all hard work, consequently the grain comes on the table looking rather dark, but it is much more wholesome than the perfectly white rice, as prepared by the mills for the market.

The rice mills of Charleston, S. C., are built so that this product cannot be mixed, with the "hulls" or "chaff," hence, whenever you can get the rice flour from them you can rely on its being one of the best foods for cows, hogs and horses and mules during the winter months, but in summer it is rather too heating.

Now, the modern steel mills are built so that these worthless "hulls" or chaff, can be mixed with the flour, and are a positive injury to the intestines of any animal unless such an animal has worms; then a pretty good feed of rice, unhulled, has been known to bring the worms.

There is no feed value in the "hulls" whatsoever, they are only fit for packing bottles, ice, etc., for shipment.

Anyone acquainted with the rice flour from the old pestle or mortar mills in Charleston, cannot be fooled with the flour from the steel mills, as the chaff can be seen with the naked eye, though ground very fine. If the users of rice flour from the steel mills only knew their interest, they would insist that the manufacturer running this kind of a mill should set it so that the hulls would go to themselves, just as "wheat bran" is, and placed in the market for what it really is, and not what it is not.

KEEPING IRISH POTATOES UNTIL FALL.

R. W. Leland, McClellanville, S. C.—you can say to Subscriber, Brantly, Ala., that here on the seacoast of South Carolina I have harvested Irish potatoes often, being thoroughly matured, and by placing them in a cool loft, where one could not touch another, they would keep the remainder of the summer months. Always select the small ones when harvesting and covering in a furrow with 4 or 5 inches of earth. At the time of second planting, all —— —— ——that will grow will show eyes or sprouts, so that a good stand can be secured.

MOLES IN GARDEN.

Joe W. Gibbs, Social Circle, Ga.—Will you please tell me what will destroy moles. They are very bad in my garden. If you cannot tell me, maybe some of your readers can. Answer through the paper and much oblige.

Answer—In the course of my life of three score and ten years I have never found moles so troublesome as to justify any strenuous effort to destroy them. Indeed, I have never made any effort whatever. I am of the opinion that a mole trap, such as are sold by most seedsmen, is the most satisfactory method. It is said that arsenic will destroy them. Boil some shelled corn until soft. With a pen knife lift a small flap from the heart side of each of a number of grains and put in a small quantity of arsenic. Punch a hole here and there in the new-made mole runs with a smooth, round peg and drop a grain or two of the poisoned corn in each. Some say the moles will not infest a garden in which a few castor bean plants are growing. Will some one give a better plan?

RYE IN COTTON AT LAY-BY TIME.

D. C. Tidwell, Sterlington, La.—1. Is it advisable to plant rye in cotton laid by in August?

2. How much rye per acre should be sown broadcast on land in October?

3. Is rye a better winter pasture for hogs and cattle than oats?

4. Our cotton crop is thirty days late and we have set a trap for the "boll worm" by planting three rows corn every 300 feet through our cotton. What do you think of the idea? Any favor in this respect will be highly appreciated by an earnest farmer. How late should this cotton crop be cultivated? We began to work it June 3, just one month behind usual time. Would you apply fertilizer now?

Answer—1. My experience in sowing rye in cotton in August is limited, but not satisfactory. The weather turned off dry and continued very dry throughout September. Result: most of the rye died out. I think it would be better to give the cotton a special plowing, very shallow, after a good season in September and sow the rye just ahead of the cultivator. I have often seen very good pastures secured in this way.

2. One-half to three-fourths of a bushel of seed per acre would be ample if conditions be favorable.

3. Rye is not so palatable or so nutritious as oats, but makes a better growth in winter and is not so apt to be killed out by a severe freeze.

4. Crossing cotton with corn is the old-fashioned way to trap the boll worm and I know of no better. It does not pay so far as making corn is concerned. In other words, the value of the corn that may be produced will be more than offset by the loss in the cotton field.

5. See editorial in issue of July 1.

SEED CORN SELECTION.

C. L. Smith, Edison, Ga.—As an appreciative and benefited reader of your letters to the farmers, I wish to ask you about an idea that has occurred to me recently about the saving of seed corn, i. e., in shucking corn all through summer and even into the late fall you will find corn without a blemish by the weevils. Now what I want to know is this. Have you ever tried saving seed corn for the next year's crop out of this corn? If you have, I want the benefit of your experiment. If not, I aim to try it. It strikes me that by saving that kind of corn we might finally or in a measure get rid of the corn weevil.

Answer this as you desire.

Answer this as you desire and obliged. Correct experiment of selecting (in the field or in the crib) seed corn ears that were comparatively, or entirely, free from weevils. But on general principles there is no room for doubt that such a method of selecting would tend to developing a variety of corn that would be more or less weevil-proof. "Like produces like" is a rule of universal application in the breeding of both plants and animals. The exemption from weevils secured in the way you propose might be due to either the close fitting of the shuck around the tip of the ear, or to the hardness of the grain, or to both.

The hardness of the grain is not of itself desirable, excepting as a quality that protects against weevils and other insects, but the clasefitting of the shuck is a very desirable quality, or peculiarity, tending to protect the ear from rotting, produced by too much rain, and also against birds. Any and every peculiarity of ear, blades or stalk (not caused by an accidental injury) may be perpetrated or fixed by selecting, annually, for a number of ears successively presenting the same peculiarity.

TOP-DRESSING COTTON AND CORN WITH NITRATE.

Barkly Bros., Jackson, Ga.—I think of broadcasting about 50 pounds nitrate of soda per acre on cotton and corn. Cotton about eight inches high and corn about three feet high.

Will the nitrate, being broadcast, damage the cotton plant or corn. I have been advised that the nitrate will damage the cotton and corn stalks and leaves.

Please reply at once, as I wish to apply as early as possible if you advise.

Answer: Under ordinary conditions I would not advise the application of nitrate of soda to corn and cotton so late as June 24 (the date of your letter); but as both crops are much later than usual I believe that a top-dressing of 50 or 75 pounds per acre may prove profitable.

If the nitrate be applied broadcast when the plants are not wet with dew or rain it will not injure the foliage. But you need not apply it broadcast; just strew it along one side of each row just ahead of the cultivator.

I have never applied nitrate later than June 20 (see bulletin No. 72-73). So late as that the benefit was hardly enough to be profitable; but this year is so late that it may be much more so.

MEGRIMS OF A MULE.

G. D. Litchfield, Salkehatchie, S. C.—I have a mule seemingly well, but the least exertion will cause it to lose its breath and fall as if choked. After it falls, its breath, afer a good deal of struggling returns, although I have seen it fall several times before it could stand. This is sometimes brought on by rolling; sometimes by walking along at ed to a plow early in the morning. Its wind is good, although a slight wheazing can be heard in its throat by placing the ear to it. The mule is in good working order and oats heartily. Please give cause and remedy in Weekly Constitution.

Answer: It is a case of "megrims," of which the ordinary form (blind staggers) is a peculiar deranged condition of the nerves of the brain, or the brain itself. But some cases are caused by small, badly fitting collars, which may obstruct the flow of blood to the brain, which is relieved by removing the collar. Besides these causes there is a disturbance of the brain not well understood, which is the most common cause of megrims. There is no cure for it. When the animal falls slacken the harness and let the head lie flat on the ground. If there is cold water at hand dash it on the head and neck and it will be all right in a few minutes. An occasional physic, say six to eight drams of aloes is good preventive treatment. I suspect that the mule is what is called "trading stock."

COUGH OF HORSE.

John Shanahan, Lawrenceville, Ga.—I have a horse that has a cough every spring. It is hard and dry and seems to tickle her before she coughs. Would like to have a remedy through the farmers' columns in The Constitution. Have given her British oil, but don't help her much.

Answer—A chronic cough often follows an attack of such acute diseases of the respiratory organs as pneumonia, bronchitis, largyngitis, etc. It accompanies chronic "roaring," chronic bronchitis and broken wind. It may follow and persist for a long time as an attack of influenza. As often stated, a cough is not of itself a disease, but merely a symptom. A chronic cough may also be associated with chronic indigestion, or with intestinal worms, being caused by a reflex nervous visitation. In the absence of any of the diseases above named as possible causes, it is very probable that it is broken wind. Cure the disease which causes the cough and the latter will cease. Broken wind may be recognized by the peculiar character of the breathing—in addition to the cough. There is no difficulty in filling the lungs with air—drawing the air in, but it requires two efforts to expell it, causing the animal to heave, hence the appropriate name "heaves." A continued case of heaves is incurable; all that can be done is to feed on the very soundest, best food—mostly grain, say oats and corn, very little of the best hay, feeding regularly not less than three times a day, taking care not to water after feeding, but before, and the administration of half ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic every night when the cough has been very bad during the day.

TUMOR ON MULES—PLOWING COTTON.

J. A. Mathis, Heflin, Ala.—I have a fine young mule that got lame three months ago in right hind leg and was lame but a short time. At time of lameness I noticed a small lump opposite hip joint and on the very back part of hip, just under skin. It runs up and down at every step. It does not affect any with his work, but seems to increase slightly in size; it is about one-half as large as a hen egg, on sharp part of hip, right by root of tail, back of hip joint.

Answer: (1) I think the lump is probably what is called a "cyst," filled with blood which may be known by its being soft to the touch and not painful. Lance it with a sharp knige, squeeze out the contents and inject into it twice a day about one tablespoonful of a solution of one teaspoonful of chloride of zinc in one pint of water. (2) This question was anticipated and answered in general terms in the editorial of July 1.

MILK FEVER OF COWS.

W. J. S., Cowpens, S. C.—Nearly all the cows in this community that have brought calves have died. There have been about twelve or thirteen to die in about 2 miles square. They all get sick within twelve hours after calving, and don't live over twelve hours after they get sick. One died in four hours after she took sick. Symptoms: They get deathly sick in a very short time after they are taken; become helpless in an hour or so, and die. We have cut several open, and found the manifold, or the food in it almost as dry as snuff. Please give remedy and preventative, and oblige many subscribers.

Answer—From the stated fact the disease is confined to cows that have just calves it is almost certain that it is what is commonly called "milk fever," but is known in the books as "parturient paralysis.' This disease is strictly confined to cows that have just calved, and is more likely to attack a cow that is in high condition and a deep milker, and that has been liberally fed, or run in a rich pasture up to the time of calving. It rarely attacks young cows, but generally those that have had two or three calves.

The best treatment is prevention, which consists in very light feeding for several weeks before calving, so that the cow will be in rather thin condition at that juncture. Give small doses of salts (half-pound) daily for several days before calving.

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Special Notices.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

GRIFFIN—The friends of Captain and Mrs. W. L. Griffin, of Fitzgerald, Ga., Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Shank, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Napier, of Fayetteville, N. C., Mr. B. F. Griffin, of Savannah, Ga., and Mr. H. B. Griffin, of Macon, Ga., are invited to attend the funeral of Captain W. L. Griffin today (Monday) at 4 p. m., from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Todd, 13 Stonewall street. Interment Westview. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers and will please meet at the Patterson chapel, 96 North Forsyth street, at 3:30 p. m.: Mr. R. H. Martin, Mr. A. S. Taylor, Mr. J. F. Coburn, Mr. John T. Manley, Dr. William Cawhern and Carlos H. Mason.

MEETING NOTICE.

A special communication of Palestine lodge, No. 486, F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic Hall, corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets, this (Monday) evening, at 7:45 o'clock sharp. The Fellowcraft degree will be conferred. All master Masons duly qualified are fraternally invited.

JOHN A. HYNDS,
Worshipful Master.
A. H. VANDYKE, Secretary.

THE GRAND

Tonight. Matinee Wednesday. All week, too. Another week of happiness.

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Presenting the delightful funny satire on man-haters.

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PONCE DE LEON PARK, TONIGHT 8:30. MATINEE TUESDAY AND ALL WEEK.

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MISS DeMAY, Rope Dancer, Par Excellent. MASTER EARL WHITCOMB, Midget Monologist, Aged 4. MISS MAIZIE WHITCOMB, Songs and Dances. AL. McDONALD, Premier Black Face Comedian. CLAASSEN SISTERS, Songs and Skirt Dances. MISS STEINBORN, Illustrated Songs.

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The newest attraction for children and grown folks. Fair street car direct to entrance. All visitors to Grant Park will find it convenient.

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